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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 196 BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Premier's Award To Have Rough House In The Country

HITLER IN THE ROLE OF MUSSOLINI

Demands Chancellorship From Hindenburg On Saturday

BERLIN:—General Hitler saw himself in the role of Mussolini when he demanded Chancellorship from von Hindenburg on Saturday.

He declared, "I claim the position which Mussolini gained after his famous march to Rome."

It is semi-officially stated that Government did utmost to give the Nazis commensurate share in the Government and failure of Saturday's conference must solely be ascribed to Hitler and his advisers.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S MUNIFICENCE

Dollars 30,000 Donated For Public Institutions In Maharashtra

POONA, Aug. 15.

Advices by mail from America show that the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodak Mandal (the Indian Historical Research Association) of Poona has benefited to the extent of dollars 30,000 under the will of late Rev. D. Justin E. Abbott, who for 40 years worked in Maharashtra as a Missionary and retired to America about the year 1921.

Other public institutions to receive portions of the deceased's property are the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, Bombay, and Rev. Edwards of Wai American Mission for completion of the translation of a series of Hindu religious works, Dollars 10,000 each. the Deccan Sabha's Gokhale Hall Library, 5,000 dollars, Mr. H. R. Godbole, a personal friend, 2,000 dollars Prof. Karve's Hindu Widows' Home and the Servants of India Society and the Seva Sadan Society of Poona, 1,000 dollars each.

NOT WANTED IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Police Chief's Order To Miraben

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

Miraben (Miss Slade) Mamatma Gandhi's English disciple arrived here to-day by the Delhi Express from Benares. As soon as she proceeded from the Railway station to the bazar to buy fruits she was served with a notice signed by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, informing her that the Government of Bombay had by their order dated 30th July extended until further orders the period of the order of the Police Commissioner, served on her on 9th July, requiring her to quit Bombay and not to return without the written permission of the Police Commissioner.

On enquiries made it is learnt that Miraben will proceed to Bombay to-morrow night by the Gujrat Mail reaching Bombay on Wednesday morning. She said to a pressman that she had completed the work for which she had left Bombay in July.—A.P.

Rajagopalachariar Leaves For Bombay

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar who also arrived to-day from Benares left to-night for Bombay by the Gujrat Mail.—A.P.

Hunt For Revolutionaries In Dehra Dun

—:o:—

DEHRA DUN, Aug. 15.

The District Police assisted by its Criminal Intelligence staff carried out simultaneous searches at four different houses in Dehra Dun. It is reported that these were in connection with revolutionary activities.

One arrest was made, the residences of Jaichandra Vidyalankar Gurukul of Kangri, a graduate, Jhabbalal Shroff Jotishingh, a student of the Intermediate class, and Keshavadutt Nattiyal, a head clerk in the D. V. A. College were searched and the last named was arrested. Nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

CONGRESS ARRESTS IN LAHORE

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

Five Congress volunteers were arrested this morning while preparing for unlawful activities and another volunteer was arrested while distributing "Congress Bulletins."

Six Hindus who were arrested in December for alleged rioting and assaulting a Muslim tonga driver during the Hindu-Muslim riots and sentenced to six months' rigorous have been ordered by Mr. Curri, Sessions Judge, to be released.—A.P.

CONGRESSMEN JAILED

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15

Fifteen Congressmen arrested at Salkea (Howrah) were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. It is stated that the accused, when distributing Congress Bulleting were ordered to disperse but lay on the road and were arrested.—A. P.

Congress Volunteer Arrested For Stopping Train

DEHRA DUN, Aug. 15.

A Hardwar Congress volunteer suddenly stopped the Howrah-Dehra Dun Express soon after she had crossed the Motichur tunnel in Siwalik by pulling the communication cord thus causing considerable anxiety among the passengers who attributed the abrupt stoppage to derailment. The volunteer was arrested on the spot and has been lodged in the Dehra Dun jail. He will be tried shortly.—A. P.

Viceroy's Executive Council

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The Viceroy held an Executive Council meeting to-day.—A.P

Sikhs And Muslims In Punjab Preparing For The Fray

RIVAL "COUNCILS OF ACTION" FORMED

The Communal award, the first forecast of which was exclusively published, in the "Chronicle," has given rise to all sorts of conjectures, but one fact stands out prominently and that is that award is not welcomed by any community—the Hindu, Muslim or the Sikh.

The Sikhs and the Muslims in the Punjab are holding meetings and forming "Councils of Action" to fight for what they consider their rights, which they take for granted, are not protected by the award.

The Sikhs have gone to the length of sending a cable to the Premier saying that Punjab would prefer to go without "reforms" if the new constitution does not adequately protect their rights.

The communal award by the Premier which will be officially announced to-morrow both in India and England seems to have a hot reception in the country judging by the preparations of communal organisations.

MacDonald.

SIKHS' WIRE TO PREMIER

(From Our Special Representative)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

I understand prominent Sikh leaders have sent a cable to the Premier to-day which 'inter alia' points out that if the forthcoming constitution is to be worse than one in force it would be better to leave Punjab without reforms. There was a largely attended meeting of the Sikhs yesterday night at the Singh Sabha when Mr. Santsingh, Member of the Assembly addressed the gathering. He declared that the so-called Minorities Pact had reduced the Hindu Majority in Bombay of over 68 per cent to a minority of 44 per cent. Did it lie in the mouth of Muslims who were party to that pact to declare that their majority in the Punjab should not be reduced to a minority or even to equality. He held that it was in Muslim interest to make up with other communities to see that Punjab had peaceful, enlightened and progressive government. He asked why it was that Muslims in the Punjab were getting more than what Sir Fazli Hussain and Chaudhri Zafarullah had themselves asked. That showed there were other forces working.

SIKHS PREPARED

"Council Of Action" Meets In Lahore

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The Sikh "Council of Action" met at Ranjitsingh's Samadhi at Lahore on the evening of 14th August. Out of 17 members only five attended.

Sirdar Amarsingh Sheri (Punjab) presided, and the only other persons of any note who were present were Sirdar Tejasingh Jathadar and a vakil of Gujranwal Mr. Awatarsingh.

Three resolutions were passed. One resolution condemned those Sikhs who had taken part in the discussions with the Muslims at Simla and called upon them to give account of their conduct to the "Council of Action."

The second resolution stated that with reference to the correspondence alleged to have passed between Sir Jogindar Singh and Sir Muhamed Iqbal, the "Council of Action" reiterated their determination not to accept any communal award.

The third resolution took note that Punjab Government are believed to be prepared with additional troops and police for any emergency. They therefore, appealed to all Sikhs to keep their action under control and not to do anything which might lead to any communal clash until the 'Council of Action" was in a position to formulate a policy. The meeting adjourned till August 20. —A.P.

MUSLIMS AND DIRECT ACTION

CAWNPORE, Aug. 15.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, the General Secretary, and Mr. Hassan Riaz, the Secretary of the Independent Muslim Party, state that they have declined to accept the appointment of the sub-committee formed by the Executive Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference to formulate a programme of direct action.—A. P.

INDIANS FORCED TO FOLLOW ON

Nazir Ali Only Batsman To Withstand Parker

STILL 122 BEHIND WITH 7 WICKETS IN HAND

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 15.

When the match between All-India and Surrey was resumed to-day, Surrey declared their first innings closed at 387 for nine wickets. Indians were all out for 101 in the first innings and following on had lost 3 wickets for 61 runs at the end of the day.

Seven thousand spectators were present at the Oval this morning when Surrey resumed their first innings in their match against All-India. The weather was fine and wicket good.

Whitfield and Parker, the overnight not outs, carried the total to 387 without further loss, when Surrey declared.

Whitfield, whose score included eight fours, was not out with 101, and Parker was 56 not out. Parker reached the boundary seven times.

INDIANS OPEN DISASTROUSLY

The Indians opened their first innings through Naoomal and Wazir Ali, but with the scoreboard at 25, Naoomal was dismissed through a catch by Whitfield off Allom. (25/1/15). The same bowler accounted for Wazir Ali when he had scored 10. (38/2/10.)

Colah and Naidu now occupied the crease and added 38 runs to the total. Then Colah who had scored 29 was caught by Owen off Parker (76/3/29). For the same total Naidu was sent back by Fender, Whitfield holding him out after he had collected 18 runs. (76/4/18).

The teams then adjourned for lunch.

When play was resumed after lunch Nazir Ali and Navle were associated at the wicket and between them carried the total to 170 when Parker effected separation, clean bowling Nazir Ali who had scored 64. (170/5/64).

Nazir Ali took 70 minutes to reach his half century. Marshall replaced him but after scoring four was caught by Fender off Parker. Navle was next to go, caught by Allom off Fender when he had scored 25. (177/7/25). Limbdi and Amarsingh now occupied the wicket but when the total was 195 Amarsingh who had scored 13 was caught by Owen of Fender. (195/8/13). At tea time when the total was 195 for eight wickets Limbdi was not out with seven.

The Scores:

SURREY I INNINGS

Whitfield not out	101
Parker not out	56
Extras	7
Total for nine wkts. declared	387

Bowling Analysis: Nissar 4/53; Amarsingh 3/134; Jehangir Khan 1/83; Naidu 1/67 and Naoomal 0.43.

INDIANS I INNINGS

Naoomal c Whitfield b Allom	15
Wazir Ali b Allom	10
Colah c Owen b Parker	29
Naidu c Whitfield b Fender	18
Nazir Ali b Parker	64
Navle c Allom b Fender	25
Marshall c Fender b Parker	4
Limbdi batting	7
Amarsingh c Owen b Fender	13
Extras	4
Total (for eight wkts.)	195

TATE FOR AUSTRALIA

LONDON, August 14.

The M.C.C. has announced that Leyland, Verity and Tate have been invited to tour Australia. The remaining place, left vacant by the dropping out of Robins, will be filled lated.—Reuter.

M. N. ROY'S COUNSEL TO SEE HIM

—:o:—

To Take Instructions In Connection With Appeal In High Court

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

Mr. D. Sanyal on behalf of M. N. Roy, a "B" class prisoner undergoing sentence in the Cawnpore Conspiracy case, applied to Mr. Justice Pullan, Vacation Judge, this morning, at the Allahabad High Court, for permission to all three of Roy's counsel, Messrs. Sanyal, Kapoor and Singh, to see Roy in jail together in connection with the appeal pending before the High Court.

Mr. Sanyal 'inter alia' stated that the case was an important and intricate one.

His Lordship granted the application and gave permission for two of the counsel at a time to interview Roy in jail.—A.P.

British Empire Beaten

—:o:—

IN ATHLETICS BY U. S.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

San Francisco:—In the athletics and the relay raihs the United States beat British Empire by six events to four.

Of these United States won 400 yards, mile, two miles and steeple-chase team for 120 yards hurdles. The team's time was 14.2/10 minutes which equals the world's record.

The United States also won the three miles and the teams for four-lap steele-chase.

The British Empire won two miles events in the world's record time of 7 minutes 40-2/10 seconds. (The Empire quartette consisted of Powell, Edwards, Wilson and Hampson). The other British victories were in half-time, four miles and the mile medley.—Reuter's Special.

De Valera's New Retaliation Move

THREAT TO ABOLISH SENATE

LONDON, August 15.

President de Valera's intention to abolish the Senate as a measure of retaliation against the Upper House holding up the Oath Bill was revealed in two ministerial speeches during the weekend.

Mr. Gerald Holand, the President's Parliamentary Secretary, speaking at Castlerea, said that a bill would be introduced to abolish the Senate, which was acting against the interests of the nation.

Mr. Frank Aitken, (Minister of Defence), speaking at Castlepolard, deprecated the formation of a new volunteer organisation. "Government," he said, "have sufficient power to maintain law and order. We shall be advancing calmly and dispassionately towards an independent republic without the help or hindrance of self-appointed saviours of the situation."

NEW MARCONI WONDER

LOW-POWER SHORT-WAVE TRANSMISSION

ROME, August 14.

Communication by ultra short waves, over a greater distance than has been theoretically believed possible, has been proved feasible by experiments made by Senator Marconi in the use of ultra short-waves combined with portable reflectors.

From his yacht "Electra," he has been able by the use of low-power on ultra short 57-centimetre wave to talk by wireless telephone and wireless telegraph from Cape Figari (Sardinia), to Roccodipapa, which is 2,490 feet above the sea-level and 170 miles distant.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS FLEET IN MEDITERRANEAN

Half Holiday And Extra Ration Of Rum To Sailors

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Prince of Wales had, what is described as the most instructive three and half hours of his life to-day, when he inspected the submarine "Oberon," the battleship "Revenge" and the cruisers "Coventry" and "London".

Meanwhile Prince George boarded the hopitalship "Maine" and visited over 100 sick in different wards. He then inspected the first destroyer flotilla.

The Mediterranean Fleet moored off Corfu which the Princes are visiting comprises 45 units with the battleship "Queen Elizabeth" as the flagship.

HOLIDAY AND EXTRA RATION OF RUM.

The Prince of Wales to-day ordered half holiday for 30,000 officers and men belonging to the fleet with double tot of rum.

When the Princes landed yesterday evening to visit the ex-Kaiser's former villa in Achilleion they were welcomed by top-hatted and frock-coated Greek officials. Realising that heavily-clad officials would suffer from heat in assending the hill on foot the Prince of Wales sent the officials to Achilleion in his motorcar and both the Princes who were lightly clad climbed the hill on foot.—Reuter.

U. S. TRADE OFFENSIVE

Hoover Summons National Conference Of Big Business "Bosses"

FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR WORKERS

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Washington.—A big scheme for stimulating revival of trade has been launched by President Hoover, who is summoning a national conference of business and industrial leaders of twelve Federal Reserve districts for August 26.

The agenda will include programmes for wide expansion of credit facilities, repaid and maintenance of railroads, and organisation for the reading of existing employment (presumably thlough a five-day week in industry.

The new Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Chaplin, declares that President Hoover's plan is bound to make an instant and definite appeal to business interests.—Reuter.

FLOGGING OF BOY VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

Madura Magistrate's Order

MADURA, Aug. 15.

The Additional Magistrate, Madura, to-day sentenced seven Congress volunteers to two months' rigorous each and a fine of Rs. 10 in connection with stopping of trains near Madura on 9th and 10th August. Four others below the age of 16 were awarded 10 stripes each.—A. P.

Big Bomb In A Vessel Meant For Carrying Holy Water

MADURA, Aug. 15.

The police have seized a big bomb concealed in a "Kasichombu" (a beaked vessel generally used for preserving holy waters) carried by a man travelling by train from Madura to Dindigul.

The police were shadowing the man, who, however, suspected the pursuit and alighted at Samayanallur. The police also alighted and caught and searched him.

The police searched five houses in this connection and arrested two more persons, from whose houses other similar vessels were seized and some papers recovered. —A. P.

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A 5292

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University of Bombay

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

Tuesday, 16th August, 1932.

Candidates for Degrees Nos 22-701; 812-842; 872-1086; 1234-1406; and 1440-1487 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall at 4-30 p.m., punctually, to robe and take the places assigned to them. Candidates Nos. 1-21; 702-811; 843-871; 1087-1233; 1407-1439; 1488-1501 and ALL THE LADY CANDIDATES are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building (First floor) at 4-15 p.m.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library (Ground Floor) at 5-15 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-20 p.m. Admission cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 11th August, 1932.
5368

The Katni Cement & Industrial Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1932, the following Dividends have been sanctioned and made payable at the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th August, 1932, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 25th July, 1932.

(a) For the second half of the year, ended 31st March, 1932
On 1st Preference Shares at Rs. 3/8/- per share (subject to Income Tax) on 2nd Preference Shares at Rs. 3/8/- per share (free of Income Tax) and on Ordinary shares at Rs. 10/- per share (free of Income Tax).

(b) On Deferred Shares at Rs. 65-2-7 per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ended 31st March, 1932.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th August, 1932.

N.B.—Shareholders are requested to notify change of address if any, to the Company's Office before the 18th instant.
5331

The Aurangabad Mills, Limited

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, 1932, to SATURDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DORASWAMI IYER & CO.,
Agents.
5376

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, rice, linseed, toor, jawari, G. N. seeds, Husk, Hirda, Bajree, dry chillies, husk, Jagree, and sweeping grain, cases of oilman store, boot polish, biscuit, soap, tea, motor parts, hardware, shoes, playing marble balls, rubber belts, acid, match labels, bundles of gunny bags, bottles, iron chairs, bags of yellow earth, charcoal, 1 cask sweet oil, loose iron bars, Pulley, beam, plough parts, old tarpaulins and various other articles, etc.

N.B.—Full amount or at least 50 per cent. Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 9th September, 1932, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

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The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid the next day after the sale.

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x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
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(a) From Colombo.

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Borneo Maru	11th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Celebes ,,	25th ,,	6th Sept.
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,
Hague ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Argun ,,	8th Oct.	25th ,,

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Congress Arrests In Patna

PATNA, Aug. 10.

One Congress volunteer was arrested on Monday by a C. I. D. Officer at Bankipore Maidan. It is alleged that he was found distributing "Congress Bulletins."

Twenty Congress volunteers were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging up to five months on a charge of attempting to raid and occupy the 'Sadakat Ashram', now in possession of the police.—A. P.

"ZERO IN CONFERENCES"

AMERICAN COMMENTARY ON OTTAWA CONFABULATIONS

The Imperial Economic Conference whoch opens next week at Ottawa, is a thoroughly mad undertaking. The Conference has as its slogan, "Buy British." Its professed object is to reconstitute the British Empire as a self-contained economic unity. To do this would mean an immense and violent dislocation of international trade, and the ruin of thousands of manufacturers, farmers and exporters all over the world, writes the "New Republic" in mail week.

The Ottawa Conference is being held chiefly because of one man. Lord Beaverbrook, publisher of The London Daily Express. Beaverbrook (ne Maxwell Aitken) is a Canadian, or colonial. In agitating for an Imperial Economic Conference, Beaverbrook has been bitten by two great desires. One is to demonstrate the importance of colonials; the other is by preaching "Empire unity" to turn England's voters away from "internationalism," socialism and the League of Nations. In normal times, Beaverbrook would have attracted little following among Englishmen. However, these are not normal times. In England, and in every other country, this is a period of retreat—of communal introversion. Beaverbrook's "Empire unity" is no sillier, for example, than the economic "autarchy" which Adolph Hitler night after night preaches to millions of spellbound Germans.

WHOM WILL IT BENEFIT?

It is obvious that "Empire unity" would work great injury to nations like Denmark and Argentina, which are largely dependent upon the English market. What is less clear is how "Empire unity" can benefit either England or the dominions. For instance, take the case of dominion wheat. Wheat is the dominions' most valuable export, and forms an illuminating example of the difficulties the Ottawa conference will have to face.

At the present time, Canada and Australia raise about 600,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. England, each year, imports about 200,000,000 bushels. Suppose England grants a preferential tariff on dominion wheat. Canada and Australia still have to sell the greater part of their wheat to unworthy non-British countries; the world price of wheat still governs the price of their crops as a whole. "Imperial preference" on wheat means exactly nothing.

Members of the Beaverbrookian school, however, are not daunted by this. They propose the creation att Ottawa of an Empire Grain Board, somewhat upon the lines of our own Federal Farm Board. This Empire Grain Board is to buy fixed quotas of dominion wheat at guaranteed prices. With the profits (screwed out of English breadeaters) of these transactions, the remaining dominion wheat is to be dumped abroad. Provided Canada and Australia are prepared drastically to reduce their wheat acreage, this scheme is theoretically workable. It would, however, destroy Liverpool as the world's grain market, and thereby deprive English shipping of its present practical monopoly of the grain-carrying trade. Moreover, wholesale dumping of dominion wheat would mean temporary ruin for Argentina. The English have £350,000,000 invested in Argentina, which would be in great danger of being wiped out.

Similar complexities and futilities arise if the dominion attempt to grant preferences to England's manufactured goods. Probably the most serious obstacle is the American branch-factory system. Nearly every great American corporation has a branch factory in Canada, and some maintain branches in South Africa and Australia. A preferential tariff in favour of English manufacturers would leave these American branches largely untouched.

Sir Henry Page-Croft, who is the House of Commons equivalent of our Reed Smoot, thinks there ought to be some way to penalize American manufacturers, and compel them to withdraw from the dominions. A few days ago he published a memorandum which he hopes the Ottawa Conference will adopt. However, since Americans control approximately one-half of Canadian industry, the immediate effect of his programme would be a Canadian unemployment crisis of unparalleled severity.

MAJOR POLITICAL OBSTACLE.

Besides these basic economic difficulties, the Ottawa conference faces a major political obstacle in the recent South African-German treaty, very dear to the Afrikanders, which guarantees to Germany any trade advantages extended to the dominions or England. The one important concession which India can make to England is to remove the tariff on Lancashire cotton goods, and this is something to which every Indian is frantically opposed. Likewise, negotiations with the Irish are going to be awkward. About a month ago, in a speech before the 1900 Club of London, Stanley Baldwin said: "I see no chance of the British Government entering into any kind of negotiations with the Free State at Ottawa." Undoubtedly the Irish will try to use the conference as a platform from which to explain to the world their grievances against England.

PANIC OUTSIDE THE EMPIRE.

The most serious objection, however, to the Ottawa conference lies in the panic which it has aroused in non-British countries. The Governments of Belgium, Luxemburg, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have, within the last few weeks, hurriedly negotiated a joint defensive treaty. During the Lausanne Conference, Herriot and von Papen both informed Ramsay MacDonald that if England attempted to close the markets of its Empire to the outside world, France and Germany would find means of retaliation. The creation of a British Empire tariff bloc would almost certainly bring about the creation of an opposing tariff bloc in Europe, with grave and far-reaching results on world economics and politics.

There are many signs that the English are beginning to wish they had never heard of a place called Ottawa. In his speech to the departing English delegation, read in his absence by his brother George, the Prince of Wales gently observed: "Maybe, taking the long view, the Empire, by drawing closer together, can become less dependent on the rest of the world, but such a chance must come gradually and by a natural process of evolution, guided and not forced by Government action." It is a safe guess that this sentence was written for the Prince by one of England's elder statesmen who, working in their mysterious way, usually seem to be able to prevent England from doing anything egregiously foolish.

OIL IN IRAQ

British Company Formed To Exploit New Fields

Baghdad.—The terms of the convention between the Iraq Government and the British Oil Development Company have now been published. (This is Iraq "second string" in the oil world, and should not be confused with the Iraq Petroleum Company already in process of active Development). The principal points of agreement are as follows:—

The concession is to run for 75 years, after which time the properties of the Company revert to the Government free of charge.

The Company is to start drilling within eighteen months of the signing of the convention (April 20, 1932). The Company shall work continuously with a minimum of three rigs, and within one year of oil being struck shall increase to nine rigs and work continuously therewith until the export of oil actually commences.

A MILLION GALLONS.

The Company shall make arrangements for the transport of, at least, one million tons of oil per annum from its Defined Area in Iraq to a Mediterranean seaport, either by constructing or maintaining a pipe-line of that minimum capacity or by other means of transport. Within seven and a half years from the date of signing the convention, the Company shall commence regular export of oil. Except for the first year, such export shall not be less than one million tons in any and every year. The right to fix the departure point of the pipeline and the seaport selected remains with the Company.

Until the commencement of the regular exports, the Company is to pay the Government dead rent at the rate of £100,000 gold for the first year, payable on January 1, 1933, rising by £25,000 a year to the final sum of £200,000, due on January 1, 1937, and any year thereafter. The last payment of dead rent shall be made on the first of January immediately preceding the date of commencement of regular export of oil.

For twenty years after the commencement of export, the Government's royalty shall be at the rate of four shillings (gold), such royalty to be paid on the first of January in every year. In addition, the Government shall be entitled free of cost at well-head to 20 per cent. of all petroleum won and saved by the Company but in respect of this 20 per cent. no royalty shall be payable by the Company, and the Government will agree not to export or sell for export any portion of it.

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SERIAL STORY

THE BEAST OF THE CITY

Full Story Of The Screen Play

The following is the full story of the screen-play: "The Beast of the City," which was shown at the Capitol Cinema. It is adapted by Jack Lait from the original motion picture story by W. R. Burnett.

CHAPTER XIII

"Ed" said Jim, as he tapped the desk with his pencil, 'you're a hot-headed fool. I shouldn't even give you a break, but I'm going to——"

'And that's?' asked Ed, somewhat sulkily.

"The North Side National Bank is going to move two hundred grand worth of gold bullion tomorrow afternoon and——"

"Well, what's that got to do with me?"

"Just this. The president don't want to make any circus of it. He's going to have it taken out the rear door in some office furniture and moved in an ordinary truck. I think it's a smart idea—even if it don't work. All he wants is one guard, and it's your chance. There can't be any tip-off because not even the drivers of the truck will know what they've got."

"Well, I don't see such a bonanza break in that."

"We'll see about that later. If you can guard that fortune in bullion and it arrives okay I'll put through a recommendation—"

'All right, I'm with you. Slip me the lowdown."

"You're the guy that's buying the furniture and you want to see it loaded okay. You're just around to see that they don't chip the corners. And you ride on the truck."

"All right, Jim—thanks. I'm sorry the way I acted, and I guess you're right. What time do I report."

"Be at the bank at ten in the morning. Ask for Mr. Smythe And then do your stuff. Remember, you're my brother."

"Yeah—you remember it, too!"

'And when are you coming home? You haven't been in now for three days. What the hell do you do with your nights?"

'Oh, just inhaling a little life—"

"Well, watch your step, kid. I'm givin' you this job because I can trust you. Better come home tonight an' get some rest——"

"I'm fine—I got a party on tonight."

"Well, be there tomorrow—I'll call Smythe and tip him."

When Ed had left, the chief reached over and pressed a buzzer. Both Mac and Tom came in.

"I just slipped the bullion job to Ed" said Jim.

"Say—I got a hunch,' said Tom.

"What is it?"

"Well, Mac and I are off tomorrow. It won't hurt to keep an eye on that stuff. We won't let Ed know we're around. Whatcha think?"

"H-m-m-m. Might not be a bad thought at that. But don't let Ed know anything about it. It'd only make him sore——"

"He won't know nothin'," chorused Mac and Tom.

Ed sat on the divan with his arm around Daisy and his head on her shoulder. He was drunk. The party was in full swing. There were a dozen people there, including Mike Cholo, rat and killer and erstwhile dope-shover. He was standing in the corner, darkly watching Daisy and Ed. Someone had persuaded Kiki Edwards to put on a dance and several clapping and pounding the floor with their feet as she writhed and twisted to the radio jazz.

"Gotta proposition, honey," muttered Ed, trying to bite Daisy on the ear. "Lotta money—good proposition."

Daisy laughed. She was wise enough not to question. She wanted to see Ed make money—she planned that when he could make a killing they would go away together, and she wanted to get out of the realm of danger and get him out too—but Daisy was practical.

'Gotta a little pushover tomorrow," continued Ed. "Gotta play nursemaid to two hun'ed grand in gold—all by my lonesome. Think I'll grab it and you and me scram—see?"

"Come on, darling," urged Daisy, "Don't talk so much. Come on and lay down a while."

"Go anywhere with you—we'll go away—go to Bermuda—Cuba—whoopee!"

"Come on, honey, you need a rest," insisted Daisy.

" 'Nother li'l drink first—'nother li'l drink." and Ed almost fell off the divan.

"All right," said Daisy, motioning to Cholo. "One little drink and then we'll go inside—there's too much noise out here."

"Goin' take the two hun'ed grand myself—and we'll scrambo somewheres—anywheres——"

Cholo brought the drink. Daisy winked at him. When Ed had taken it Cholo helped the girl lift him to his feet. His hair was disheveled and his tie was twisted in back of his collar.

"Mike's my frien':" cried Ed, 'I want everybody to know Mike's my frien." He put his arm around Cholo's shoulder. The latter made a sickly attempt at smiling.

Cholo and Daisy led him into the bedroom. He sank down on the bed. Daisy made a motion to Cholo and he nodded and walked out. She began to stroke Ed's hair.

"Don't you want me to take the two hun'ed grand, so we can scramerine?" asked Ed, a hurt expression on his face.

"Yes, yes, dearie, but where are you going to get two hundred grand?"

"Get it from the Nor' Side Nash'l Bank. Gonna move it in office furnisher tomorrow at ten o'clock. I'm gonna guard it. Guard Hell. I'll take it like this —" and he reached out and made the motion of grabbing up a sack. "——Two hun'ed thou' in gold. Take it an' nobody'll know nothin' about it—leave it up to li'l ol' Ed. How about another li'l ol' drink."

"Oh, Mike!" called Daisy, "bring in two shoots, will you?"

Cholo came in, two glasses and a bottle in his hand.

"Is Mike your friend?" asked Daisy.

"Shure is—Mike's my pal—come on, Mike—have li'l snifter."

But without waiting for Mike to take a drink, Ed grabbed the bottle and poured himself a wicked one.

"Why don't you and Mike organize?" asked Daisy.

" 'Sgood idea—whatcha say, Mike—want help me make two hun'ed grand?" and Ed peered at the other owlishly.

'Sure,' grinned Mike. 'What's the lay-out?"

"Slike this," said Ed, weaving from side to side. "My brother's chief o' police——"

"Yeah—I know."

"Well, he give me this job—all by my own self—but he won't give me a job I want—some brother! Bah!"

He helped himself to another drink. Cholo was all eyes and ears. There was a leer on his thin rat-like lineaments.

"Wanta go in with me——we make two hun'ed gran." Ed was maudlin now. Cholo, who, all his life had lived by his conscienceless cunning, turned his head a moment in disgust at the sight of the drunken cop. He, Cholo, never allowed himself to get drunk. He must have his wits about him every minute. Cholo never had read Nietzche, but Cholo lived dangerously.

"Sure, I'll go in with you," he muttered. 'What's the lay-out?"

"Well, 'slike this," and Ed lurched forward, then straightened up and looked Cholo earnestly in the eye. "Gotta guard two hun'ed grand for Mr. Nor' Side Mash'l Bank. Gonna move it in a van. In office funnisher. Ten o' clock to-morrow morning.' With me?"

Ed held out his hand. Cholo grasped it with his own limp, clammy paw.

"Sure, I'm with you."

"Leave him alone, Mike," said Daisy. "Let him sleep awhile and we'll all talk it over later."

Cholo, his eyes blazing with greed and passion, looked at Daisy and then nodded. He left the room. Outside he gave the office

(Continued on next page)

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THE BEAST OF THE CITY

(Continued from previous page.)

to two men and drew them in the corner. They were "Noneck" Mike Mahaffey and "Ginger Slim" Morgan.

"This dick's gonna be on a truck tomorrow with two hundred grand in gold and I'm all se-to go in on the job," he informed in a whisper.

"Okay!" exclaimed 'No-neck.'

'Okay.' seconded 'Ginger Slim.'

"But he don't get no cut in—see?" continued Cholo. "We'll steam him up and frame him an' give him the works. We'll split three ways—I need the jack an' I'll grab the gal—see?"

Cholo glared at the other two, but they merely grinned.

"De dame's in on it, too?" asked "No-neck."

"She's in with me—but she don' know it."

"Okay! Le's have a li'l drink."

"Nix—that stuc is for suckers. I never was so sure o' that as I am right now!"

CHAPTER XIV.

Ten o'clock in the morning. The big moving van was backed up to the alley entrance of the North Side National Bank. Two huskies, attired in overalls and hatless, muscled out the last articles of office furniture—a desk. When they hoisted it over the tailgate, into the van, they bohth pulled a long breath and wiped their foreheads.

"Must be solid oak," one of them said.

"Certainly was heavy," declared the other.

Sergeant Ed Fitzpatrick was leaning against the rear of the truck. When the desk was loaded he watched narrowly.

"Well, where do we go from here?" asked the first man.

"Take a little time out to get your wind," said Ed. "There's a speak—cordial shop—right around the corner. I'll watch the truck and when you have a beer bring me back a container. I'm a little dry."

"That listens good to me", said the man who had asked the question. Ed dug in his pocket and pulled out a dollar. "Take your time—I'm goin' to have a smoke."

The two men shuffled off, while Ed lighted a cigarette. Two other men, also attired in overalls, were playing catch in the alley. One of them was standing with his back to Ed while the other was about twenty-five yards away, near the entrance. Ed listlessly watched them as they tossed the ball back and forth.

But other eyes were watching, too. In a doorway just across the alley from the bank entrance were Tom and Mac, standing behind a dust-begrimed door. Mac's own roadster was sitting just around the corner. He had brought it because he would take no chances on a police squad car—in case there were sharp eyes looking for surprises.

Strangely enough, Mac and Tom had parked the car but five minutes and gotten into the vestibule of the deserted house, at the front entrance, when another car drew up. Sitting at the wheel was Mike Cholo. He had let the ball players out two blocks away.

"Those two ball players look phoney to me," said Mac.

"Yeah—what are two guys dressed like that doing in this bank alley?—there's no place for them to work," seconded Tom.

Just then the man closest to Ed missed the ball, which rolled almost to the very feet of the detective. Ed did not make an attempt to pick it up, but stood still watching the man as he came for it.

"Good God! Look!" cried Tom. The two detectives saw the man, just as he got in front of Ed, whip out a black-jack and strike Ed on the head with it. Ed dropped with a groan.

The other man had run up to the truck, jerked himself into the driver's seat, and had the engine running. His companion leaped up beside him. With a roar the big truck shot out the alley tipping dizzily as it cut the corner, two wheels over the sidewalk.

Both Mac and Tom had grabbed for the knob and their revolvers, but before they had time to shoot the truck had disappeared.

As they ran for the corner, Mac cried:

"What about Ed?—better see about him?"

"No—no—let's get those skunks—the truckmen will find Ed," panted Tom. When they gained the roadster, a car in the rear of their own had just backed up, cut out and started in the direction of the fast-disappearing truck.

"Did you see that guy?" exclaimed Mac, jumping into his car.

"Yeah—he looked familiar to me," said Tom.

"Looked like Mike Cholo!"

"Damned if it didn't—come to think of it."

Mac raced his motor and started in second. The car shot forward. The truck was almost out of sight.

"Here—take my gun—and open that windshield," said Mac, handing over his service revolver. The car was well under way now, Tom leaning forward, a gun in each hand. They were gaining on the truck. The other car had gone ahead and disappeared.

Five blocks from the bank and they were a half a block from the truck. A head appeared around from the driver's seat, and then a hand and an automatic. The gun cracked five times.

"Come on, Mac—get alongside!" shouted Tom.

"Yeah—that punk couldn't hit nothin'," gritted Mac.

The bullets hadn't even struck the car, but the two detectives could hear them as they whined past. Mac shoved in his accelerator farther. As they got alongside the truck it suddenly turned.

"They're going up a one-way street," panted Mac, as his own car shot past.

He almost stripped his gears as he threw them into reverse. He backed the car in a wide sweep and then headed it forward into the street.

"My God, it's a play-street, too!" cried Tom.

A number of little children playing hop-scotch in the center of the street, scurried out of the way of the truck. In the middle of the block the gunman once again leaned out and began shooting.

"Don't shoot back", barked Mac. "Don't take any chances on hitting any of those youngsters."

Just then there was a piercing scream and both Tom and Mac saw a little girl pitch to the sidewalk. The other children fled.

"God—he's shot that kid!" cried Tom. "Speed up, I'll plug that son of a—, step on it, but look out.

Once again Mac urged his car alongside the truck. Tom began to fire into it. Suddenly Mac's car swerved to the right and smashed into a lamp-post. Tom was nearly thrown out. He jerked himself back in his seat and turned to see Mac slumped over the wheel.

"My God! Mac!—what's the matter?—are you hurt?" he threw his arm around Mac's shoulder. Mac turned his head a bit to the side and Tom saw blood streaming from his forehead.

"They—they—they settled me, Tom," faintly said Mac.

Mac drew his friend toward him tenderly. His guns clattered on the floor of the car. He drew out his handkerchief and attempted to staunch the blood which came from a nasty hole in Mac's temple.

"No use, Tom—go ahead—get them—I'm gone," weakly said Mac.

"I'll get them—damn them!" muttered Tom. But as he spoke Mac's body suddenly went limp, a convulsive shiver ran through it, then it suffened.

A crowd had gathered around the car.

"Get a doctor!" Tom shouted, and then he turned to his friend and began to shake him. "Mac! Mac! Speak to me!"

But when he looked at Mac. his face smeared with blood, his mouth open any eyes glassy and staring. Tom knew it was too late.

A little boy in the crowd had pushed his way to the side of the car. He stood pointing toward the end of the street.

"The truck was wrecked against a elevator post," chattered the trembling child.

"Where'd the men go" asked Tom somewhat abstractedly. He was still staring at the face of his friend.

"They jumped out and run'd into that tenement house," said the kid, white with terror and excitement.

Tom suddenly came to life. He pushed open the door of the car and crawled out.

"Where's a telephone?" he yelled. Someone directed him to the cigar-store on the corner. The crowd parted as he strode through. A uniformed policeman was coming down the street.

"I'm from headquarters," said Tom. "Lieutenant Makowsky has been killed. Keep that crowd back."

Then he ran on down to the corner.

"Hello, Jim," he said when he finally got the chief on the line. "They've killed Mac. Plugged him through the head while we were chasin' them. . . . Yes, they wrecked the truck. I guess the stuff's still in it—but what the hell—they got Mac. . . ."

"You heard about Ed?—he's all right? Just a crack eh? Well, that was a Belmonte job. . . . Yeah, we recognized Cholo. He was sittin' in a car right aroun' the corner. . . . I'd know the mugg what done the shootin' anywhere I seen him. . . . Yeah, it looks fishy to me—an inside tip-off."

Tom staggered a bit like a drunken man and then braced himself.

"You will be right over? Okay, I'll take a look in the truck—I don' think they got away wit' the stuff——"

He hung up the telephone. The proprietor of the little cigar-store, an apron tied around him, was waiting outside the booth.

"I saw both of them," he said, "I could identify them. They went right in the area-way of the building next door."

Tom looked at him as if he didn't hear.

"Poor Mac," he muttered. "That they'd get Mac like that—but by God I'll—" Poor Fitz—an inside tip-off—his own brother!—God!"

CHAPTER XV.

The so-called police third degree is usually a laugh to the seasoned criminal. The professional crook always thinks he is smarter than the copper—and many times he is. When he realizes the police are going to get rough and put him through the mental torture mill, he comes clean with everything they want to hear. He'll confess anything so stall along, knowing that a smart "mouthpiece" can have the confession thrown out on the grounds that it was obtained under duress.

The police, although paid to protect the public, never get much sympathy in such cases. Not even in court. The public goes indignant when word seeps out that the dicks have treated a guy rough, punched his jaw, jerked his chair out from under him, refused to give him water or kept him from his beauty nap. The criminal may rob, kidnap and kill, but the public realizes something romantic in his actions. But let a cop digress from soft words and kind actions and see the reactions!

In some cities they treat their criminals with strong medicine. They have at the detective bureaus what is known as the "goldfish room." The etymology is obscure, unless it was derived from the expression of a well-known writer who made a crack about "as much privacy as a goldfish." A crook in the goldfish room certainly doesn't have any physical or mental privacy. Anyway, the bad boys are shown the "goldfish" with a rubber hose, with which they are massaged until they are ready to tell the truth—or tell what the cops want them to.

In other cities they employ a little more fitness. The third degree is not so brutal. The dicks try to break down the suspect's reason in a more psychological manner. They keep him awake in relays, give him cigarettes without a match, put water just out of reach of his parched lips and pound questions into his befuddled brain until he is ready to tell anything just to get a little rest and respite.....

"No-neck" Mike Mahaffey and "Ginger Slim" Morgan were not what you would call experienced criminals. That is, not wised up to the higher elements of criminality. They had started off life as sidewalk hustlers, had robbed push carts and chiseled delicatessen owners. They had graduated in time into the class of killers. Until they had gotten in with the Belmonte mob they had always taken their jail sentences philosophically, and they had taken their beatings from the cops much the same way.

They were up against a tough proposition when they were dragged into headquarters along with a score of other members of the Belmonte crowd—because a cop had been killed. The police might approach the rubbing-out of ordinary citizens more or less lackadaisically, even when spurred on by the newspapers, but when one of their own was croaked they took a more than academic interest in the outrage.

Lieutenant Makowsky had been shot to death, and he was a personal friend of the chief, attached to his staff—further, he left a widow and two children. And little Mary Ryan, who had been playing in the street, had been slain, shot through the heart by a reckless bullet, and the public and the police were out to get the bandits. Th newspapers shouted "baby-killers" and "cop-killers" and again demanded an end to gang rule.

"No-neck" and "Ginger Slim" had been identified in the line-up by three people as the men who were in the truck and who fled it after they had wrecked it against an elevated pillar and abandoned the dollar 200,000 in gold bullion. In the area-way had been found two pairs of discarded overalls and two greasy hats, but dressed in their pinch-backed suits the two were pointed out as the killers. The cigarstore owner, the little boy and an old woman had all seen them. Not only that, but Tom recognized "No-neck" as the man who had leaned out the side of the truck and who had done the shooting.

In the office of Chief Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick the two were sulky and surly and ready with grunted denials.

"We wus at a party dat day," protested "No-neck."

"What were you doing at a party that time of day?" demanded Jim, pacing up and down before the slouched figure in the chair.

"It wus a card party—we'd been gamblin' all night," he insisted.

"And did you win?"

"Naw—I lose ten bucks."

"And how much did you lose, Sim?" asked Jim, turning on the other.

"I lose six bucks," muttered Ginger Sim."

"How many were in the game?"

"T'ree o' us—" began Mahaffey.

"Four o' us——" said Slim at the same time.

"Huh!" exclaimed Jim. Then turning to Tom and three other husky detectives who were stand-

(Continued on page 9.)

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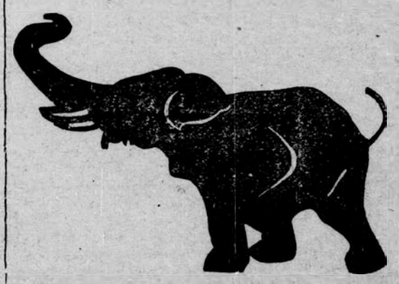
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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Shood 15, 1933.
Parsi—Aspandad 14. 1301
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 13, 1351
Sunrise 6h. 20m.
Sunset—7h. 6m.
Hightide—12-18
Lowtide—5-38, 18-30.

Phases of the moon:—Full moon to-day 7h. 12m. p.m. last quarter 24th Aug. 0h. 51m. p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1h. 25m. a.m.

Indian Tariff Board: Public Inquiry, Old Customs House, Fort, 11 a.m.

University of Bombay, Annual Convocation. H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League: Attached Section vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Sunshining Susie". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Fifty Fathoms Deep." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS—"Paris." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mata Hari." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m.

RIALTO—"Stepping Out." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Thursday, 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Scarface." Daily at 3.30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON.—"Mother's Millions." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Chatra-Bakavali." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavatar." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

THE PALACE, (Byculla).—Comedy Drama "Flying High". Also Laurel and Hardy's delightful comedy "Be Big". Daily 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Thursday matinee, at 4 p.m.

WEST-END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—1-00 p.m. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records, 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. Classical and light music. Miss Gohar Jan of Bijapur with Dattaram Parwatkar Sarangi.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. M. F. Kanga will read a Paper on "The Material and Spiritual functioners of a human body."

PRISON WHICH IS NO PRISON

Successful Experiment In Penological Reform

A correspondent writes:—

Considering the very poor advance made in India in penological reform we should be always on the look-out for experiments elsewhere to effect a radical alteration in the treatment of "criminals". One such experiment is afforded by Witzwill, a small colony in the Canton of Bern in Switzerland. It is a prison which is not a prison. It has no forbidding walls, no jailors and warders and yet it houses "convicts" some of them sentenced to two years servitude.

The idea of starting an agricultural colony solely for "convicts" emanated from O. Kellerhals in 1895. He persuaded the authorities at Bern to hand over to him property, largely consisting of marshes and soil difficult to cultivate, which a lawyer of the name of Witz had failed to work and which had passed into the hands of the State. For thirty years Kellerhals worked on his scheme and in 1925 published a small volume modestly describing his achievement. At present eighty persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment are settled in the colony. The farm has electric installation. The very buildings have been constructed by the "convicts" and the value of these buildings now amounts to three million francs.

A PROSPEROUS COLONY.

The agricultural and industrial output of the convicts does not compete with the production of the workers in the neighbourhood. They often put on the market what the neighbourhood does not supply. To them the work is a means of instruction and of dignified livelihood. There are no prison rules and restrictions of the old style and there is every inducement for the "prisoner" to stay in the colony as he is a sharer in an equitable system of economic production and distribution. There are cases when the prisoners have elected to continue staying on in the colony, although their "term" is over.

In the Witzewill colony instruction is not confined only to agriculture. There are lessons in shorthand and typing and the handling of agriculturals machinery. The prosperous agricultural farm is now valued at two million francs and the Canton of Berne derives a handsome income from it in the form of interest charges.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND MUSIC

Mr. Kelkar's Views And Hopes

Mr. N. C. Kelkar who presided at the eighth anniversary of the Indian School of Music paid a tribute to Professor Deodhar and his Guru the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber. Mr. Kelkar humorously began by pointing out that his prosaic speech after beautiful music was a wrong sequence. But the Principal of the School set the bad example of reading a prose report and he (Mr. Kelkar) had to follow the bad example and in his case the bad example was worsened as he was cursed with an unmusical voice.

Paying a tribute to the memory of the late Pandit Vishnu Digmber Paluskar who founded the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya and whose pupil and disciple Prof. Deodhar was proud to call himself, Mr. Kelkar said he had a unique career having risen above all the evil traditions of the profession of music inherited from generations. Unlike most past masters of music the Pandit set quite a new example especially as regards modern publicity method and propaganda in the course of music. The late Panditji earned over Rs. 23 lakhs in his career and spent Rs. 25 lakhs in a selfless manner and in the interest and furtherance of his musical mission.

VARSITY AND MUSIC.

It was due to him and other progressive influences which coincided with the Pandit's own career that music has become more varied, less tedious, more democratic inter-provincial and also international.

The gramaphone and the radio cannot but influence the course of the art of music in India but one great desideratum remained to be achieved and it was a recognition of it by the University. Other universities have done it already but Bombay university has not proceeded beyond the stage of a recommendation for an Enquiry Committee by the University Reforms Committee. On one hand music is as much a fine art as poetry and on the other it is certainly not more technical than engineering or commerce which had already been admitted in its curriculum by the Bombay University with appropriate degrees prescribed for them. He hoped that the public will not have to wait long before they hear of this progressive step taken by the Bombay University. And when that step has been taken much of the credit will surely belong to Prof. S. R. Deodhar and his missionary zeal in keeping the flag of his late Guru aloft.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON

	New York, Aug. 15.
Previous Closing	3.48 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.48

T T ON NEW YORK

	London, Aug. 15.
Previous Closing	3.48 1/4
To-day's Opening	3.47 7/8
To-day's Closing	3.48

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

	New York, Aug. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	7.30
To-day's Opening Rate	7.39
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	7.47
Difference	+.17

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

July/Aug.	Rs. 215
April/May	Rs. 223

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

	Liverpool, Aug. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	5.36
To-day's Opening Rate	5.44
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	5.48
Difference	+.12

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Aug. 15.
Silver Ready	18 1/8
Higher	0 5 0
Silver Forward	18 1/8
Higher	0 3 0

India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Closed.

HINDU HOLIDAY-MAKERS CLASH WITH POLICEMEN

—:o:—

Free Fight And Shower Of Stones At Ghorapdev

5 PERSONS INJURED

Five persons including two police constables received injuries in a serious clash between some police constables and a group of Hindu holiday-makers on Monday evening at Ghorapdev.

One of the injured persons who is alleged to have assaulted a police constable has been admitted into the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a serious condition.

MELEE.

The reason of this clash was the order of the police constable to the processionists to give way to a passing victoria. The processionists who were all tipsy and in a holiday mood instead of obeying the order attacked the policeman, and in the 'melee' that followed five persons were injured.

It appears that on Monday evening two processions of Hindus started from Ghorapdev. The processionists were singing the usual songs of "Govinda-Gopala" in praise of Lord Krishna. One of the processions passed quietly.

When the other procession was going along Ghorapdev Road a victoria came from the opposite direction. As the processionists had blocked the road it was not possible for the victoria to proceed further and it was stopped.

FREE FIGHT WITH POLICE

A police constable who was present on the occasion asked the processionists to keep to one side of the road and to give way to the victoria. Instead of listening to this advice one of the processionists attacked the police constable. Some other constables came to the rescue of their comrade and what followed was a free fight between the constables and the processionists. In this fight the latter took to pelting stones at the constables. As a result two police constables got injured and had to be treated at the J. J. Hospital. Some innocent passers by were also roughly handled by the processionists.

IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

On receiving information Sub-Inspector Manjrekar attached to the Byculla Police Station hurried to the spot with a party of constables and dispersed the crowd. The incident created a panic in the locality. Three persons besides the two police constables had received injuries and were removed to the J. J. Hospital. Two of them were treated and discharged. One of them whose name is said to be Sakharam has been admitted into the hospital. His condition is serious. He was unconscious when he was brought to the hospital. He is alleged to be the man who first attacked the constable and is now under arrest, although lying in the hospital.

Both the constables were discharged after treatment.

DISTURBANCE AT WEST-END THEATRE

BOMBAY, Monday.

During the second show, at the West-End Talkies last night, a sudden disturbance took place, which, but for the timely action and tactful handling of the situation by the management, would have taken a serious turn.

A quarrel arose between a Muslim door-keeper and some hollers of third-class tickets. After an exchange of hot words and heated arguments, a scuffle ensued.

As further trouble was feared the upper class patrons began to quit the theatre, but the management persuaded both the parties to remain calm and peaceful. The show proceeded after a considerable interval without further interruption.

"DRIVING AWAY THE DEVIL"

BOMBAY, Monday.

Beating by her brother under the impression that she had been possessed by the devil and eight days' illness from headache and fever, stated to be the reason for the death of a young Ghati woman Thakibai Konda, who died last night in the J. J. Hospital.

It is stated that the woman living with her brother at Gamdevi got a headache and fever eight days ago and as the suffering was unbearable she kept on shouting. The brother, thinking that the devil had possessed her, beat her, imagining that the devil would run away and leave his sister but unfortunately the woman became unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital last evening where she died two hours later.

CHILD'S BODY WASHED ASHORE

The dead body of a female child was found at Mahim sea shore on Monday afternoon at about 5 p.m. It appears that the body which was of a full born child must have been washed ashore. There were no marks of injury on the body but small portions of skin over the head and below the eye were eaten by birds. The police removed the body to the Morgue.

SWEEPER STABS SWEEPER

Dongri Incident

Mangal Megha, a sweeper, was seriously stabbed at Dongri on Monday evening by another sweeper and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been admitted for treatment.

Mangal who is employed in the Raghuvanshi Mills and lives at Chinchpokli came to Dongri at about 7-30 p.m. in a taxi with some friends. The party wanted to go to Walpakhadi to fetch the wife of one of them who it appears had left her husband a few days back and was staying at the latter place with her son.

When the taxi was waiting near a temple on Dongri it is alleged that one Kala and his friend Pala came there and getting into the taxi Kala stabbed Mangal with a knife. Pala is alleged to have given Mangal a blow. Mangal and his companions who were suddenly attached get frightened and asked the taxi driver to clear away from the place and the party was saved from further risk injury. Mangal who has received a deep slab wound on the back and was profusely blooding was taken to the J. J. Hospital by his friends where he has been admitted for treatment.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh Mohiyooddin attached to the Dongri Police Station is investigating into the matter.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT RED HANDED

Busy At Coconut Day Fair

Two Muslim pickpockets who attempted to deprive a poor Hindu of his cash while he was busy shopping in the Coconut Day fair at the Azad Maidan were caught red-handed by some people and handed over to the Esplanade police on Monday evening.

It appears Mahadev who was making some purchases was followed by two Muslims and while he had taken out his cash of Rs 7 and was tying it in a handkerchief one of the two persons who followed him caught hold of him while his companion removed the cash.

The poor victim raised an alarm and attracted a crowd. The Muslims who had by this time taken to their heels were chased by the crowd and arrested. They were handed over to the Esplanade police. On the person of one of them the cash was found.

COCOANUT DAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Cocoanut Day was celebrated by the Hindus of Bombay to-day. From the early hours of the morning thousands of them went to Chaupatti Sands and bathed in the sea.

The annual fair on the Esplanade Maidan was a very poor affair this year mostly due to financial stringency. The attendance was smaller than usual.

The Muslims are celebrating to-day "Gyarmi" (the eleventh day of the Pir Saheb). The celebration does not generally coincide with the Cocoanut Day. It occurred only once like this a few years ago.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

50 Year Old Muslim Knocked Down By Lory

Mohamed Ali Road was the scene of a fatal motor accident on Monday afternoon. Husein Kader, a 50 years old Muslim, who was passing along the road was knocked down by motor lorry. No. 9288/Y at about 1-15 p.m. and met with an instantaneous death. His body was removed to the Morgue by the Dongri police. The coroner will hold an inquest on Tuesday.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

—:o:—

Chandrabai Dhuliram, a Hindu woman, was knocked down on Monday evening by motor car No. 597W on Nesbit Road and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she had been detained for treatment.

At about 7-30 p.m. Chandrabai was passing along the road with some other companions when the car which was being driven by Suni Meherban and was proceeding from Mazagaon to Byculla Bridge came from behind and knocked down Chandrabai. As a result she received abrasions all over her body and wounds on her head and had to be removed to the hospital.

The driver was found to be under the influence of liquor.

UMA SHANKER DIXIT JAILED

—:o:—

Awarded One Year R. I. By Bijapur Magistrate

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Uma Shanker, the much-wanted Congress chief of Bombay, who was arrested by the police and then detained under the Special Powers Ordinance and then removed to Bijapur Jail was tried on August 11 by the City Magistrate of Bijapur in the Jail Office.

The proceedings were finished in half an hour. Mr. Dixit took no part in them.

The magistrate convicted him for having disobeyed the order issued by the Government of Bombay and served on him on August 5, by crossing the limits of Bijapur Municipality. He crossed the municipal limits as otherwise he would not have been arrested till past eight. The reporting time prescribed in the order being between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100, or in default of the latter three months' further rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate recommended B Class.

REALLY TOO MUCH!

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have become inured to sermons from your learned contemporary, the old woman and her rancous Babe on every conceivable subject from the evils of Wanting Home Rule to the Morality of Birth Control. We have come to look upon these homilies as a sort of necessary evil. But it is really too much when they set out to teach the benighted Indian the niceties of the English language.

The other day the learned gentleman who writes what the Old Lady is pleased to describe as "Current Topics" had a disquisition on Sobriquets and Shibboleths and what not. Thereafter we were treated to a little homily on the evil of dragging Latin tags and phrases into the English language. One would expect that the writer of these excellent sermons would be himself a purist of purists, impeccable in the style and quality of his own prose, unimpeachable in his usage of the English language.

Unhappily he has had a lapse from grace, in fact he had had a bad fall. But for the number of these lapses, which all occurred in the short space of a day and within the brief compass of a few paragraphs. We might have believed it was a case of lapsus calami (pardon the Latin dear Mr. Editor).

The learned purist's quaint use of prepositions (a ticklish point we are ready to admit in English usuage) has aroused our bile sufficiently to induce us to bother you for space in your esteemed column. In a learned paragraph on "The glint(?) of money" we read "Their eyes will glisten at reading the news that sovereigns "have been dealt in at 5s." (horrible phrase!) in London" and "Sovereign have a tremendous appeal 'to' the people."

Then we learn of Indian historians (why Indian and which Indian?) who have constructed geological trees by the help of old coins "and in the next paragraph we are shocked by an astonishing horror in" he accompanied H. R. H. the Prince of Vales 'in' many Royal tours "in which for full measure is implied the insinuation that H. E. I. made some tours which were not royal.....! Sir Percival it seems "has been 'to' all wars and revolutions, since the beginning of this century" not to speak of the fine journalese of "in connection with" which must have caused poor old Fowler to turn over in his coffin. We are not stylists ourselves, Sir. But we live in glass houses of any thin glass. And we do not throw stones. We never did and never shall. You have heard that parable about the mote and the beam! We shall end (with your permission Sir,!) with a Latin tag. Verb. sap.

After writing the above I got his morning's copy of "The Times" and it seems the Old Lady is chronic.

We have a liberal allowance of bibboleths and more horrid examples of bad grammar in a lot of slush about Greta Garbo, Suburban Sleepers and Suicide in Japan with some new notes in the spelling line!—Yours, etc.,

BENIGHTED INDIAN.

Bombay, August 13.

BYE-PRODUCTS OF SUGAR CANE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In Java and other sugar-making countries sugar is considered as a bye-product and so is sold very cheap and sugarcane is grown with the object of making fibre boards from the "bagasse", i.e., the fibrous part of the cane after the juice is expressed. From the same "bagasse" the following things are also made:—

(1) Paper; (2) artificial silk; (3) explosives; (4) cattle foods; (5) charcoal; (6) Rum; (7) Motor alcohol; (8) solid carbon dioxide; (9) glycerine; (10) acetaldehyde; (11) yeast; (12) fertilysers, and (13) fuel.

Indians who restrict themselves to the manufacture of sugar must necessarily sell it at a higher price than the foreigner to do the work profitably and so in the end the new factories will all prove failures.

(Please see Imperial Institute Bulletin of April 1932 page 36).

MADRASIS AND THE LETTER "H"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to find that G. K. N., usually a sane writer, had run amok against the Madrassis over a trivial matter. Does he not know that English spelling is very imperfect and that "th" can represent three different sounds as in "that", "thought" and "thyme".—Yours, etc.,

S. P. HARAN.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It was indeed a petulent article of 'G. K. N.' that was somehow allowed to be inserted in yesterday's "Chronicle." Is it not a matter of elementary knowledge that the English Alphabet is very plain, one and the same letter indicating different sounds? It is very difficult to spell Indian proper names and 'G. K. N.' need not have rushed in a fury to pen his attack on the Madrassis. No one but a Bombay man could pronounce the word "Hate" as if it were spelt "Hatay". Incidentally G. K. N.' talks of repatriation of Madrasis. I understand 'G. K. N.' is a Parsi and I wonder where in the new scheme he will be repatriated to the land of the Sun or possibly the Moon where he seems rightly to belong.—Yours, etc.

S. HAJAM.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

REAL DUTY OF AN INDIAN IS TO

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI

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CARPETS, BRASSWARE, IVORYWARE, BEAD NECKLACES, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS SCARVES, SANDLEWOOD GOODS, CARVED FURNITURE, NUMDAS PRINTS, SILKS AND CURIOS.

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A MIGHTY SPECTACLE SECOND WEEK

UNITED ARTISTS SUPER

SCARFACE

THERE ARE MORE THRILLS IN THIS PICTURE THAN ANY OTHER YOU HAVE SEEN

RUTHLESS GANGSTER WARFARE SAID TO DEPICT THE LIFE OF AL CAPONE AMERICA'S STAR GANGSTER

PATHE CINEMA

EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's COMEDY SENSATION

STEPPING OUT

WITH THE FAMOUS CAST OF FUN-MAKERS!

REGINALD DENNY
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
CLIFF EDWARDS.

It's A Laugh Riot!

DONT MISS IT.

AND STILL THEY COME!

RAIN OR SHINE
WET OR FINE

"HOUSE FULL"

IS NOW THE SLOGAN

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1932

IN RIGHT DIRECTION

A serious attempt to bring about an All-Parties Conference of Indian leaders to find a way out of the present impasse created by Government's Ordinance policy and the resultant repression is being made by the Deccan Merchants' Association of Bombay. Despite the difficulties of convening a fully representative conference, at a time when most Congress leaders are in jail the Association's attempt is one in the right direction and deserves to be given all possible assistance. The initiative in this matter might well have been taken by an All-India organisation like the Liberal Federation. But since the Deccan Merchants Association is understood to have already been working in concert with several prominent Liberal leaders, it may be expected to succeed in convening a preliminary meeting of prominent leaders of all parties.

UNANIMITY ON MAJOR ISSUES.

It is encouraging to learn that among the various supporters of the Association's move there is substantial unanimity on the major constitutional issues before the country. Thus the supporters insist that the Dominion Status to be conceded to India should not be lower than that defined in the recent Westminster Statute. This acords with the Congress insistence on India's securing the right to secede from the Empire if she chooses to do so. There is also said to be substantial unanimity in demanding simultaneous introduction of provincial autonomy and central responsibility whether or not the Princes join the proposed Federation. As regards the financial and other Safeguards for the transitional period, the Deccan merchants and their supporters rightly reject the suggestion made by a few businessmen that the Safeguards would be best decided by a committee of six Indian businessmen and six British businessmen. They prefer Gandhiji's formula that the Safeguards "must be established as being in the interest of India to the satisfaction of the Indian representatives of the R. T. Conference." It is superfluous to add that the Deccan merchants summarily reject Sir Samuel Hoare's new constitutional procedure and demand that the Government must return to the R. T. C. method.

MAIN DIFFICULTY.

So far, therefore, as the main constitutional demands are concerned, a fair measure of unanimity may be expected at the proposed All-Parties Coference, which may also resume the past efforts to bring about a communal settlement. But the main difficulty now is, that so long as repression continues in the country there can be no real Round Table Conference. The Deccan merchants, therefore, demand as a first condition of a settlement that Government should completely withdraw their repressive policy, the Congress simultaneously withdrawing its Civil Disobedience Movement. At this time it was Government that took the offensive against the Congress, with the withdrawal of that offensive, Congress assistance is expected to end simultaneously and almost automatically, provided, of course, that the "status quo ante bellum" is to be restored.

RELEASE THEM.

We should not be surprised if the above view was not urged by several of the Congress leaders who recently met at Benares. Their obvious difficulty was that they could not arrive at a definite or formal decision without the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and other members of the Congress Working Committee. If Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon have any statesmanship in them, they should realise that they may gain much but will lose little by immediately releasing Gandhiji and other members of the Working Committee. Such a step will give both Congress and Government a real opportunity to discuss the present situation freely and dispassionately and at least to make an earnest attempt to find a peaceful way out of the impasse. If, on the contrary, Government think that they have nearly crushed the Congress and that they have now only to impose their own constitutional scheme on the country and to confront the country with an accomplished fact, they are asking for a greater disillusionment than they have experienced so far.

Incorrigible Europeans

While some kind of unity and even uniformity of views has been achieved among Indian politicians of liberal and saner views, the Europeans are still divided. The Calcutta Europeans have to advance a long way before they can come up to the level of Madras and Bombay Europeans. It is not to be suggested for a moment that the Europeans in the latter two places are very liberal in their views about an Indian constitution, but Calcutta Europeans belong to that Die-Hard variety who can neither see nor think for themselves, in the light of events that are taking place in India to-day. The "Madras Mail" evidently believes that those Englishmen who side with Indians and their just demands for more political freedom speak "complete defeatism." The statement of the Calcutta Association, asks for a return to conference methods as suggested by the London "Times," but is opposed to the introduction of a new constitution in those provinces which have refrained from co-operating with the Government, and "where the economic conditions necessary for successful working do not exist." Or, to put it bluntly, the Europeans do not want any political advance throughout the country, for nowhere can it be honestly asserted that there has been "the requisite amount of co-operation" between the Government and the public.

A WIDE HIATUS

The fact is that the Europeans are incapable of thinking clearly on the political issues which hold the field just now, and they evidently believe that safety lies in remaining where they are. It does not lie in the mouth of Europeans, after opposing all reforms in the past and putting obstacles in the way of a successful issue at the last Round Table Conference, to say now that they have always been anxious for the political advancement of India, particularly after this statement. Even the Anglo-Indian Press finds it wiser to reject such suicidal advice and both the "Statesman" and the "Madras Mail" think that there ought to be either "uniformity among the British units" or nothing. To placate these planters and jute lords the Madras paper warns the people of Bengal that, when they make a "serious effort to root out the terrorists" then alone can they be considered to have proved their bona fides to the Europeans. Unless they do this they cannot qualify themselves for "responsible government!" It is not worth while to pay much attention to the amateurish effort of Calcutta Europeans to deal with the present political situation in India but it is necessary to emphasize the great hiatus between their point of view and that of the Indian people and how impossible it is for the two to have a common political platform.

CHOWRANGHEE ALARMED

Even the "Statesman," reactionary as it is in its views, sees the danger of such a hopelessly intransigeant attitude and fears that it is likely to create more harm than good, for in that case the British Government will have to go back on all its promises and policies. The dangers of governing India "with an iron hand whether concealed in velvet or not" are patent enough even now, and the Chowringhee journal which is in no hurry to displease Clive Street magnates is compelled to point out the dangers implicit in such a hopelessly reactionary policy. Having regard to the fact that our chief material interests are commercial" the remedies advocated by the Calcutta European Association "scarcely present themselves as alternatives" laments the 'Statesman". "India can be ruled by force, but under these conditions a flourishing trade must be reduced to something very worthless and the capital we have invested must be written down enormously in value." The events of the last few years must have made the Calcutta paper realise the total failure of "iron hand" and the "dual policy" has accordingly been substituted.

WARNING TO LIBERALS

Indians will, of course, not be deterred from their struggle to achieve freedom because of this political obscurantism of the European Association. But it should serve as a warning to those Liberals who believe that they can count on the support of European merchants in their efforts to secure constitutional advance. They had better abandon such ideas and depend more on themselves and their countrymen who are now making such strenuous attempts to reach the same goal as the Liberals have in view. The European Association's record of constructive statesmanship has been barren of any results, and we know that their "chief material interests in India are commercial." In these circumstances it does not seem possible to find a common platform for the political regeneration of India between Indian and non-Indian interests.

REMOVING AN OBSTACLE

As a measure of retaliation against the Free State Senate for holding up the Oath Bill, President de Valera, as was revealed in two ministerial utterances, intends to bring in legislation to abolish it altogether. The grievance he and his colleagues have against that body is based on more fundamental issues than its conduct in regard to the Oath Bill. It has functioned throughout as the mouth-piece of the Cosgrave Party. An Upper House was provided in the Free State constitution as the result of an understanding between the British Government and the Cosgravite Government who signed the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Mr. Cosgrave's nominees packed the first Senate and the Republican complaint was that the nominations were made with the previous approval of Mr. Lloyd George. Many were made for such a long period as five years with the result that the Senate considered itself able to disregard changes in public opinion in regard to a variety of issues. The present Senate consists of the nominees of the Dail when it had a Cosgravite majority and of members nominated by the former Senate. It is no wonder that such a thoroughly undemocratic body has tended to be reactionary. It came into immediate conflict with the new Dail where the Republican and Labour coalition carries the majority of votes. If it continues to be truculent and fights the Dail, the victory is bound to be with the later.

EDUCATION THROUGH THE VERNACULARS

When Will Bombay University Initiate An Urgent Reform?

(BY A GRADUATE.)

The speech delivered by Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiar, Education Minister and Pro-Chancellor, at the latest annual convocation of the Madras University contained certain remarks which we in Bombay ought to ponder over very seriously. They deserve the particular attention of the Bombay University Senate. He said: "The substitution of the mother tongue in place of English as the sole medium of instruction in Secondary schools has for many years been strongly favoured by the highest educational authorities. The advocates of the compulsory use of the mother-tongue as the medium of education are moved, not by mere linguistic patriotism, but more powerfully by their earnest concern for the right kind of education, inasmuch as it tends to educational economy, prevents waste of educational effort and creates a fuller and clearer comprehension of the subjects taught. Enlightened public opinion is moving rapidly in the direction of Vernacularisation in all stages of education."

LESSON TO US.

These views have been expressed by the Minister of a province which, from the linguistic point of view, is much more anglicised than the Bombay Presidency. The English language has been taught to Madrasis ever since the days of Sir John Shore and missionary activities have been widespread in the Southern Presidency. Familiarity with English is far more common in that part of India than elsewhere. If the Education Minister or that Presidency raises the cry of Vernacularisation of Education in all stages, how much more vigorously and insistently must the cry be raised in this Presidency? It is common knowledge that Bengal and Madras have the largest percentage of English knowing people. And what do we see in these provinces to be the attitude of Universities and Education Authorities? "The Andhra University Act has made statutory provision for the ultimate use of the vernacular as the media of instruction and examination." The University of Calcutta has adopted a scheme of vernacularisation of the whole course of secondary education. Only the other day the Senate of that University turned down every amendment which would have limited the vernacularisation of the High School course and in the course of the debate it was brought out that Bengalee had already begun to be used even for explaining scientific subjects to the students of some colleges. Difficulties in the teaching of science have generally been advanced as the one stumbling block in the way of the advocates of vernacularisation. Some distinguished professors of Calcutta University have, it is evident, surmounted the difficulty. When there is a will there is a way.

RADICAL REFORM NECESSARY.

What is the "enlightened public opinion" in this Presidency going to do? We had a University Reform Committee in 1924 which duly made a report. A strong plea was made in those days for separate Universities for the linguistic divisions of this Presidency and high expectations were raised that at least a beginning would be made with the Vernacularisation of Secondary Education. But in the conflict of interests nothing was done and we are going on merrily in the same old way except that History and vernacular languages may be taught in vernacular. We are told that we are on the eve of Swaraj and provincial autonomy. We ought to make radical reform in our educational system also. The full effect of a change in the educational system takes years to be visible. In the words of the Education Minister of Madras, "it is in education more than in any other sphere of our national activities that an early readjustment of the present system to suit the needs of the new order of things has become imperative." And the most imperative factor in this readjustment is the greatest possible substitution of the vernaculars in the place of English as the medium of education.

NOT A MERE SENTIMENT.

This radical step is not to be demanded for a mere sentiment but for an essential practical purpose. We talk of our defective educational system, of unproductive education, of fossilisation, of unemployment among the educated and so on and so forth. On a deep consideration it will be found that the root cause of all these evils is the employment of a foreign language as the medium of instruction. The main underlying principle of university education has remained the same ever since the Crown took over the administration of India and though there may have been a reform here and there, no attempt has been made to effect that radical change which is required by the changed outlook of the people.

STUNTING OUR GROWTH

Even independence of thought becomes extremely difficult if not impossible while the scholar has to learn and think and express his ideas in a foreign language. Disproportionate expenditure of energy is called for learning a foreign tongue with proficiency and maintaining that proficiency. The ablest Indians are bound to feel second-rate when the medium of education an expression is a foreign language. The strength that a man naturally feels when he uses his mother-tongue, the height to which a man dares rise when he expresses himself in his mother tongue are lacking. The very thought is demoralising, that one has to use a language not his own for learning and expressing certain ideas. Demoralisation and a slavish mentality are next door neighbours.

SUICIDAL WASTE

We hear and talk about the over-literary character of our education. So long as the study of a foreign language occupies as much of the Time Table of every High School as it does at present, students cannot be blamed for the importance they attach to its study. Indeed our students have to spend the better part of ten years in the study of English. The time that students in England or France or Germany spend in learning useful subjects has to be spent by our students in learning their medium of instruction. At the time a student in those countries reaches the higher education stage in any department our student only reaches the beginner's stage. Nobody in India deludes himself that he is educated if he can read, write and speak his own.

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Day

Indecent Hurry.

We cannot help saying that the indecent haste displayed in recovering the fine inflicted on Miss Kara savours of vindictiveness. The case is before the High Court and the sentence is under review. The High Court may or may not confirm the original sentence and yet the Police at once proceed to recover the fine, as if Miss Kara was going to disappear and not from her but from her father. There has been a feeling among the Labour ranks in Bombay that the authorities are hard on them, and do not want a strong Labour movement to flourish. In the case of Mr. Charles Mascerenhas a similar attitude was adopted, though the Police could not get more than a few old benches and a trunk, which may or may not have belonged to him. They are not Congressmen and the Government might well have waited for the final judgment of the High Court, before adopting an attitude of such haste and severity.

And An Ex-Judge Too!

Sir Norman Kemp never tires of his anti-Indian propaganda in England. In his latest lucubration in the "Scotsman" he says that Government should proceed with their policy irrespective of Indian opinion, and he fears that "Safeguards" are not enough to "protect vested interests." He wants to have embodied in the constitution such "clauses as will guarantee that there shall be a majority of representatives in the new assemblies to protect the minorities and favourable to the British connection." He wants Congressmen to be debarred from voting or standing for elections, "at any rate, at the first elections." We wonder how, with such mental aberrations and unbalanced views this person was working as a High Court Judge, though, as a Chief Presidency Magistrate, he did not try to hide his anti-Indian political views. We are surprised that a retired judge should be encouraged to make a fool of himself in this way and exhibit his ignorance of the A, B, C of politics.

Brutality Of Whipping.

The "Dnyanodaya," which is the organ of a number of missionary organisations including the Church of Scotland Mission and the American Presbyterian Mission, has done well to protest emphatically and "in the name of all that we regard as truly Christian" against the suggestion made in the Bulletin of the Bombay Branch of the European Association that "picketing and other forms of Congress activity should be made punishable by whipping." The paper also quotes with approval the view of Mr. R.J. Birnie, who was Chief Constable (analogous to a Commissioner in India), for 33 years. Mr. Birnie condemns whipping as "a degrading and brutalising form of punishment, unworthy of having a place on the Statute Book of any civilised nation." He is also convinced that whipping has never been "an effective method in the prevention of crime." We must repeat that whipping degrades not only the person whipped but also the one who whips or orders the whipping.

The Inevitable Reaction.

These are elementary truths, and accepted as such by many in India. But the present intensive political agitation has so roused the passions of those whose vested interests are jeopardised by the agitation, that in their rage and despair they think that almost anything is permissible if it only suppresses the agitation. But, as Mr. Birnie points out, whipping is not at all an effective remedy against any kind of crime. It certainly is not an effective method of preventing more or less technical political offences. On the other hand reckless use of whipping for such "crimes" as displaying the National Flag is bound to cause deep indignation among millions who read the Press reports about the degrading punishment. Mr Birnie is certain that judges, who pronounce the sentence of whipping, would never repeat it if only they witnessed the sentence being carried out.

DIES ON OPERATION TABLE

Jeweller's Wife Meets Tragic End

Prabhavatibai, wife of Mr. Gaforchand Champalal Mehta, died on Monday morning while on the operation table in the Rukmanbai Hindu Lying-in-Hospital, Malabar Hill. The deceased was suffering from some abdominal trouble and was admitted into the hospital on August 10.

After keeping the patient under observation for four days Dr. M. V. Mehta, the Principal Medical Officer, found that an operation was very necessary. He accordingly informed the patient and her husband who is a well to do jeweller about it and both of them consented to it.

On Monday morning at 9-50 Prabhavatibai was given chloroform by Dr. Mehta and Dr. B. V. Rege began the operation. When the operation was half through the patient showed signs of collapsing and therefore the operation was stopped. Sufficient respiration was started and necessary injections were also given but it had no effect and at 10-15 the patient died. In the opinion of Dr. Mehta death was due to heart failure.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

chance of hearing her before she leaves "this country."

* * * *

B. Rosen and other jockeys, who have figured in Bombay and have now been engaged to ride in France, find a dead-set is being made against them by the French jockeys. Does it remind them of anything? There may be poetic justice even on the Turf.

* * * *

Latest from the course:—

"The following have given satisfaction in their work:—

REJOICE. BHAWANI PRASAD. HAKIM PASHA and THE MINT."

—"The Sporting World."

If the last named comes home the first will be a certain winner

Tipsy-Cake

The Bishop of Nagpur after praising Father Elwin's intellectual qualities and personal charm deprecates his allegiance to Gandhiji and says

"It is all very disheartening but symptomatic of 'post war' mentality."

The Right Reverend old gentleman has successfully retained the pre-war mentality.

* * * *

"Public opinion in Bombay", says the Babe, "is angry with the Government of India for the delay in announcing their decisions on the emergency report submitted by the Tariff Board."

* * * *

The fury of the public was not particularly noticeable yesterday in the neighbourhood of Sori Bunder anyway. But Mr. H. P. Mody was seen walking around wearing a momentous frown.

* * * *

We commend anyone who may still nurse the delusion that anything is coming out of Ottawa to the article which appears in the "New Republic" explaining why the Conference must be a wash-out. It's a real crusher.

* * * *

In this brief paragraph, taken from the article, the futility of the thing is exposed:—

"The Conference has as its slogan, "Buy British." Its professed object is to reconstitute the British Empire as a self-contained economic unit. To do this would mean an immense and violent dislocation of international trade and the ruin of thousands of manufacturers, farmers and exporters all over the world."

And heavily increasing the cost of food in England, let us add. One can only marvel at the absurdity of the whole proposition.

* * * *

During the Great War the defence and direction of the Canal were handed over by the Egyptian Parliament to the British Government, which still retains them."—"Times of India."

It is not generally known, however, that before "handing over," the Egyptian Government had to make the most pathetic appeals to Great Britain to relieve them of their responsibility and the latter ultimately agreed to shoulder the burden with great reluctance as a duty to the world at large.

* * * *

Liberty is freedom where in the common interest there should be freedom. Anarchy is freedom where in the common interest there should be control.—Sir W. H. BEVERIDGE.

We have borrowed the quotation from a Liberal contemporary, merely for the purpose of enquiring what it ought to be called, when in the common interest there should be freedom and you get "a good knock on the head" instead.

* * * *

"India can be ruled by force, but under those conditions a flourishing trade must be reduced to something very worthless and the capital we have invested must be written down enormously in value."

Thus the Chouringhee organ on the latest manifesto from Clive St.

* * * *

We hope it is not suggested that the true interests of India can ever be subordinated to such sordid considerations as the sacrifice of British trade and capital. If India must be ruled by force, for her own sake, we know the bureaucracy will not shirk the issue, whatever the misgivings of Chouringhee.

* * * *

"When an ex-member of the Legislative Council, betakes himself to the pastime, if not of relieving his neighbours of a portion of their goods, of at least keeping them in his custody after they have been stolen, his case instead of deserving any leniency, calls for exemplary punishment." Thus the Sessions Judge of Noakhali in dismissing the appeal of an M.L.C. convicted of receiving stolen goods. Don't the M.L.C.'s get any privileges?

* * * *

"The Princes are returning the visit paid them aboard the "Queen Elizabeth" by the Greek Minister of Marine and the Perfect of Corfu."—Reuter"

'sort of Beauty Chorus perhaps!

* * * *

"Little Mary" Louise Paige, the 13-year-old American girl who has amazed congregations in all parts of this country by her extempore sermons, is now planning a tour of Britain."—"Evening News of India."

We hope she will give Bombay a

(Continued in column 6).

AGAINST BOMBAY'S INTERESTS

Presidency Stands to Lose Much By Separation of Sind

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

In discussing the question of the Separation of Sind in my last article I posed three questions which I suggested should decide the issue. The first two I have answered, if not in the full detail, which the subject really requires, at least, sufficiently to suggest that the case for separation must fail. The third question which I left unanswered was:—

"Would Bombay benefit or suffer by the separation, and if the latter, have not the people of Bombay a right to be consulted before a connection which has existed for eighty years is cut off."

IS SIND A BURDEN?

Putting aside such misguided people as view the question from the purely communalist standpoint, there are many who look upon Sind as a burden to Bombay and think the rest of the Presidency would be well rid of an area which cannot show itself to be self-supporting. If Sind, as a separate province, would require a subvention of a crore, more or less, of rupees to enable her to support herself, it may be argued, it is clear that Bombay is paying and will have to pay that and more in the future as the price of the connection, so why not let her go and let the central revenues provide the subsidy. Why should Bombay continue to bear this burden?

This I think is a short-sighted view.

ADVANTAGES TO BOMBAY.

It is true that Bombay has borne and is bearing a heavy burden for Sind. But she derives considerable advantages from the connection. These are such that, until quite recently, the question of separation had never been treated seriously either by Sindis or the people of Bombay proper. Even the most vocal and active protagonists of separation to-day were opposed to it a few years ago. The Bombay Committee attached to the Simon Commission came to the conclusion that the administrative difficulties were real and could not be ignored, apart from the financial reasons which, they considered, alone made the proposal impracticable. And it is a curious and notable fact that Sir Shahnawaz Khan Bhutto, who was the chairman of this Committee, and who is now an enthusiastic advocate of separation, at that time fully subscribed to its conclusions. At the first Round Table Conference, however, he completely changed front.

BOMBAY DOES NOT WANT IT

It must be remembered that no demand has ever come from Bombay for separation and the Bombay Government is definitely opposed to it. A good deal of misunderstanding has been created by the fact that Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidyatulla, suddenly appeared in London during the R. T. Conference and threw himself wholeheartedly into the demand for the separation of Sind. But he was obliged to make it clear that he was not appearing as the representative of the Government of Bombay but as an independent individual, who claimed to speak on behalf of Sind. As far as I know he did not mention anything about aspirations for a governorship.

BOMBAY'S SUPREMACY AT STAKE.

To return to the question whether Sind is a burden to Bombay that ought to be got rid of in the interests of the other sub-provinces which make up the Presidency, the answer, I think is emphatically in the negative, for, as I have said, we enjoy many advantages from the connection with Sind.

There are two considerations, however, which chiefly support that contention. The first is the moral and material prestige which the Presidency enjoys by the alliance with Sind. With Sind cut off Bombay would be a much smaller province and would be near to losing her supremacy as one of the foremost provinces in India. In a federation, especially, she would lose much of her influence and prestige by the separation. And it is not unlikely that separation might have a damaging effect on the present trade connections which the people of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak and more especially Bombay City have built up with Sind during a connection which has lasted the best part of a century.

UNTHINKABLE PROPOSITION

The second consideration is in regard to the Sukkur Barrage. Bombay has given Sind this great enterprise and it has been financed on her credit. It may be a burden for a good many years to come, but unless all calculations and predictions are to be falsified, the day must come when it will yield return in overflowing measure for the money and labour that has been expended on it and Sind will be then, not the Cinderella of the Presidency but a valuable and treasured asset.

It is hardly a fair proposition that Sind should be cut off, immediately after the Presidency has made this great investment on her behalf, and the other sub-provinces deprived of the right of sharing Sind's prosperity in the future as Sind has shared their's in the past. To my mind this consideration alone makes the contemplated separation an unthinkable proposition from the point of view of the rest of the Bombay Presidency.

THE HINDU CASE.

I am anxious to keep the communal issue out of this discussion as far as possible. But it is not altogether possible, because we find that the advocates of separation are almost wholly Mussalmans, while Hindu opinion in Sind is strenuously opposed to it. And it is unfortunate that the Hindus of Sind have been treated very slightingly in the discussion of the matter. They were entitled to suppose that the attitude of the Government of Bombay and the objections to separation stressed by the Simon Report, and especially the acceptance of those objections by a Sind Muslim leader like Sir Shahnawaz Khan Bhutto, put the proposal out of Court as a practical proposition. And possibly they were lulled into a false sense of security.

NO HEARING.

They awoke to find that a proposal, which they had justification for supposing had been disposed of, had suddenly been thrust into the limelight and the forefront of practical politics, and this was done without reference to the Hindu population of Sind at all. They had no representative at the R. T. C. and the discussions in the Sub-Committee were dominated by Muslim advocates of separation backed by Sir Shahnawaz Khan Bhutto, who threw overboard all the objections to which he cheerfully subscribed as chairman of the Bombay Simon Committee, and together with the Aga Khan, Sir Gulam Hussain and other Muslims swept the Sub-Committee off its feet. It was not until the Viceroy was persuaded to receive a Hindu Deputation last year that the Hindu side of the case was heard at all.

RIGHT TO BE HEARD.

Apart from the fact that Muslims have made this an all-India question and Hindus are therefore entitled similarly to treat it as such and, indeed, are practically forced to do so, the Sind Hindus are entitled to claim that the question is one which should not have been discussed and settled at the Conference without their side of the case being heard.

They may be a comparatively small (26 per cent) minority. But they are a minority with strong vested interests, they are influential and well-educated. They have contributed greatly to the prosperity of Sindh. In the words of the report of the Anti-Sindh Separation Conference—and I don't think they are exaggerated—"they have supplied the bulk of administrative and professional talent; they are pioneers in the field of education, social reform and local self-government; they sowed the seeds of public life in Sind; they stimulated internal trade and built up the indigenous banking system; they have connected Sind with the trading centres of India and the world; and they supply the most enterprising element among the zamindari class."

But they have been practically ignored in the discussion of this question of separation in which they have a vital interest.

THE RIGHT OF A MINORITY.

I am all in favour of the democratic principle of allowing the majority to decide but the minority is, at least entitled to be heard, and in these days, when the demand for the consideration of minorities and the protection of minority interests is so loud and insistent, and so respectfully treated by the British Government, it is incongruous that the Hindu minority of Sind should not have had a hearing.

I am afraid I have not nearly exhausted this subject. I want to deal with the Muslim case and the high political factors in the background. But I have exhausted my space for to-day.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Expelled From I. L. P.

—:o:—

David Kirkwood & Neil McLean

LONDON, August 14.

Two members of the House of Commons, Mr. David Kirkwood and Mr. Neil McLean, have been expelled from the Independent Labour Party, following the latter's disaffiliation from the Labour Party and in accordance with the decision that the party will no tolerate any members actively campaigning against the disaffiliation.

The long list of proposed expulsions includes Mr. Thomas Johnston, the ex-Lord Privy Seal. —Reuter.

PRINCESS ILIANA'S TRAVAIL ENDS

Mother And Baby Well

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Vienna.—After 48 hours of acute anxiety and most skilled surgical attentions Princess Iliana, sister of King Carol of Rumania, has given birth to a boy.

Both mother and baby are well.—Reuter.

A message from Vienna dated August 13 said:—

Considerable anxiety is felt at the villa at Moedling where Princess Ileana, the 24-year-old sister of King Carol of Rumania, is awaiting her baby owing to complications which are understood to have arisen. The anxiety is deepened owing to the threat of Macedonian emigrants to bomb the villa. The villa is heavily guarded by the police who challenge every one trying to approach.—Reuter.

DEPORTATION OF SWAMI RAMNIKSAGAR

—:o:—

Rajkot Jains' Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 13

The local Jains have resented the action of the Agency authorities in deporting Swami Ramniksagar from the Agency limits. When appealed to, they have refused to give reasons for the deportation. It is believed he has been deported under the Mendicancy Act. Since the Swami was staying in the State limits, a representation was made to the State political secretary, the details of which are still lacking.

Mr. C. Latimar I.C.S., Mysore resident, took charge of his new post as A. G. G. Sir Herbert Kealy retiring, on 11th instant.

ROAD ACCIDENTS JUMP UP

Eighteen Killed In Britain Last Week-End

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The steady human toll of British roads jumped up terribly during the last week-end. Eighteen persons have been killed and numerous people injured in a series of crashes in which all forms of wheeled transport were involved.

Four persons were killed and twenty injured in a charabanc collision at Port Talbot and three persons were killed and ten injured in a crash of charabancs full of holiday makers at Charing in Kent.

Two children passengers perished in a motor car skid at Fareham in Hants where a car driven by Major H. E. Fookes, on furlough from India, overturned. The victims were Diana Fookes, aged ten, and another girl.—Reuter.

PANDIT GOVIND PANT RELEASED

—:o:—

Says Jawaharlal Is In Good Health

DEHRA DUN, Aug. 14.

Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pan formerly leader of the Swaraj Party in the United Province Legislative Council, was release from the European Ward of the District Jail, Dehra Dun, yesterday, after serving his sentence of six months' imprisonment.

The Pandit, who is a chronic sufferer from lumbago, was transferred from Bareilly Central Jail to Dehra Dun in June along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Interviewed regarding Pandit Jawaharlal's health, he said that after transference to Dehra Dun it had distinctly improved. "Pandit Jawaharlal feels better, looks better and has gained in weight. His grievance is that the widespread publicity given to his illness presents him in the light of an invalid which is far from the facts."

Pandit Pant is proceeding to Nainital to meet his son-in-law. Afterwards he will go to Delhi and possibly to Calcutta for treatment.—A. P.

TRANSFERRED TO ANDAMANS

25 Chittagong Armoury Raid And Murder Case Accused

CALCUTTA, August 15.

A batch of 25 convicts including eleven of the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case, were transferred to the Andamans this morning.

The batch included those convicted in the Asanullah Murder Case, Chittagong and Bimal Das Gupta, convicted in the Villiers shooting case. It is stated that the relatives of the prisoners were allowed an interview yesterday.

ELLISON ASSAILANT WANTED

A reward of Rs. 5,000 has been announced by the Government of Bengal for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the assailant of Mr. E. B. Ellison.

15 ARRESTS.

Fifteen persons were arrested at Salkea (Howrah) yesterday in connection with unlawful procession and distribution of Congress bulletins. The demonstration is believed to have been in connection with a political conference which, it is reported, could not be held. —A.P.

EDUCATION THROUGH THE VERNACULARS

(Continued from page 6)

language; but nobody can help considering himself important for reading, writing and speaking a totally foreign language if only for the expenditure of labour and money involved. Nobody learns a foreign language for its own sake except the rare linguist. It is because there is worldly advantage of a substantial character in the knowledge of a particular foreign language that so many students devote the most valuable years of their life in learning it at great expense. It is then unpardonable that the student should claim a return from the education he has received? The talk of mere liberal education is meaningless in face of the expenditure of time and money at present required for acquiring it through the medium of a foreign language.

FALSE VALUES

The present medium of a foreign language creates an artificial surrounding for the educated and it is this artificial surrounding that has created the very extensive unemployment amongst our educated. The educated Indian has wasted over learning a foreign language as much time as would have sufficed to make him an expert in some technical branch of knowledge. The mentality created by this condition of affairs is at the basis of the unemployment amongst the educated and until this condition of affairs changes that mentality cannot disappear and the consequent unemployment can not be remedied. The Senate of the Bombay university is now going to consider this problem of the educated unemployed. If it is going to tackle it seriously, it must revolutionise the system of education and the most essential feature of the revolution is the 'compulsory use of the mother-tongue as the medium of education. Self-development and indigenous advance of a people are impossible until the educational system is based on the use of the vernacular as the media of instruction and examination.' The artificial superiority inseparable from the most indifferent acquaintance with English acts as the weed which grows in the educational field at the expense of a clear comprehension of the subjects themselves which are the real departments of knowledge

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE TREMORS

Several Buildings Damaged And Many Killed

CALCUTTA, August 14.

Severe earthquake shocks lasting for several seconds were felt in Calcutta at 10 o'clock this morning.

According to the Alipore Seismograph, the centre of the disturbance, lay at a distance of four hundred miles from the city.

A message from Diburgarh received to-day, says that violent earthquake tremors, lasting about a minute were felt there on the morning of the 10th instant causing great panic in the district. It is feared that severe damage has been caused in the interior. A number of persons are reported to have been killed, while some others have been injured. Several buildings are also reported to have been damaged.—A.P.

FOLLOW "NAGPUR'S SPLENDID LEAD"

Maharashtra Masses Must Denounce "Dubious" Leaders

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

Dr. N. B. Khare of Nagpur has wired an appeal to the Hindus of Maharashtra against the "mischievous and dubious" attitude of Dr. Moonje and the Poona "Kesari". In the course of the appeal the Doctor says:—

The anti-national, inactive, mischievous sections of Maharashtra are raising their heads against the nation when responsible and influential leaders are in jail. Dr. Moonje, the president of the Mahasabha has come forward to co-operate and is joining hands with Sir Samuel Hoare. This so-called Nationalist leader is befriending Sir S. Hoare even when Moderates are disgusted with his high-handedness. Pandit Malaviya, great benefactor of Hindu Sabha has excelled himself in denouncing Hoare's policy and Mr. N. C. Kelkar also signed the Non-Co-operation Manifesto of the Servants of India Society. Should not the Hindu Mahasabha follow in the wake of these worthies, and resist the baneful influence of its president?

DENOUNCE MOONJE.

The Mahasabha is coming into disrepute by retrograde tactics of its working president. What Mr. Tambe did for the Swaraj Party Dr. Moonje seems to be doing for the Hindu Mahasabha. The phalanx of the Swaraj Party slowly dwindled by the betrayal of its leaders who called themselves Responsivists. The Sabha must beware of its president.

THESE 'NON-FIGHTING" MARATHA LEADERS!

The "Kesari's" halting and dubious attitude is adding fuel to fire. Affecting a detached attitude the paper lukewarmly attacks the national programme and mischievously throws the responsibility of the fight on the nation and suggests unworthy compromise. All India should beware of these non-fighting Maharashtra leaders' attitude although the Maharashtra masses have rendered good account of themselves. The Hindu Mahasabha ought to be alert. It ought to learn a lesson from the instructive history of the Swaraj Party. Hindus should follow the recent splendid lead of the Nagpur public. The Hindu Sabha should not be allowed to be reduced to the level of Aman Sabha. Meetings all over the country should be held to denounce Dr. Moonje's recent attitude of supporting Sir Samuel Hoare.

OTTAWA TAMASHA TO END BY THURSDAY

No Returning To Gold Standard Says Chancellor

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Ottawa.—The Canadian newspapers publish full summary of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's opening speech at Monetary Committee, from which it appears that the Chancellor submitted that the supplies of staple commodities should be regulated according to the absorption capacity of the market and stated that Britain had no intention of returning to gold standard unless the assured remedy was found for conditions which led to the breakdown of the gold standard last year.

TAMASHA TO END BY THURSDAY.

The curtain will fall on the conference on Thursday when the plenary session will be held. Most of the United Kingdom delegates will leave immediately after, but Lord Hailsham and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister will be available for consultation, if necessary, during the subsequent inter-Dominion negotiations.

The Standardisation Sub-Committee report suggests the establishment of central standardisation bodies in United Kingdom, each Dominion being empowered to keep standards in conformity with industrial developments. The Sub-Committee has dealt with steel, timber and industrial and agricultural machinery.

The Empire Committee in London will continue work and deal with other industries. The report suggests Trade Commissioners to represent central bodies at occasional consultative conferences in respective Empire countries.

The Committee dealing with the future of the Empire Marketing Board suggests immediate conference in London to consider the means of facilitating economic co-operation and consultation between the Commonwealth governments.—Reuter.

TARIFF BOARD MEETING

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

The Tariff Board in a press communique state:—

In connection with the enquiry into the cotton textile industry the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association at 11 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the office of the Board on the first floor of the Development Building Old Custom House Bombay.—A. P.

HAUL OF ARMS IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, Aug. 15.

With reference to last Saturday's rounding up of alleged revolutionaries enquiries revealed that 16 arrests were made.

One gun, six pistols and revolvers, one big dagger, 390 cartridge 199 percussion caps and one packet of air gun cartridges were seized in the course of the searches made.

Mr. R. N. Marsh Smith, Superintendent of Police who very narrowly escaped death while making the searches has received messages from many high officials including the Hon'ble J. P. Srivastava, Minister, congratulating him on his escape.—A.P.

MAHA SABHA CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Secretary's Statement

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15.

Babu Padamaraj Jain, Secretary, All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, has issued the following statement to the press:—"I understand that the Reception Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha session in Delhi, is proceeding with arrangements with a view to hold its session on August 27, 28 and 29.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha which is the ultimate authority about determining the dates of these sessions has not sanctioned these dates and will meet shortly in Delhi with a view to consider this question. In any case it is clear that the session cannot be held on August 27 and 28, for the simple reason that sufficient time will have to be allowed to the Provinces to have their delegates properly elected and to ensure the attendance of delegates from each province. Up till now the dates fixed by the Reception Committee are hardly known outside Delhi.

In view of the fact that the session will be called upon to deliberate upon various important issues including the forthcoming communal award, it is indispensably necessary to make this session a truly representative All-India gathering and for this purpose at least one month's time will be necessary. I, therefore, request the Hindu public to await the decision of the Working Committee in this regard. Instructions will be issued to all Provincial and District Sabhas for the election of delegates after dates are definitely settled by the Working Committee on August 20. —A. P.

Benares.—A report has been received that the Down Dehradun Express was stopped between Kashi and Moghulsarai stations and that three volunteers have been arrested in this connection. —A. P.

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BOMBAY.

"HIS BIRTHRIGHT TO DEPRIVE KING OF HIS SOVEREIGNTY

Crown Counsel Sums Up Case Against Ajudhia Pershad

MEERUT, (By Mail.)

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case Mr. Kemp, the Crown Counsel opening the case against Ajudhia Pershad, said that it was quite different from the case against others.

In 1924 Ajudhia Pershad visited R.C.L. Sherma, a co-conspirator residing in Pondicherry, who was also a "post box" there, and stayed there for four or five months. Ajudhia Pershad had explained that Sherma was lying dangerously ill there and had no one to look after him, so he had to go there. There was evidence that he went to Pondicherry a second time in 1926, but in his statement he had denied it. Ajudhia Pershad was also seen in Madras with Iyenger, the "post box" in Madras for Communist Mails. From Jhansi Ajudhia Pershad had written a secret letter to Iyengar enclosing a letter to an "elder brother" abroad, and a cutting of his article in the "Pratap" against Satyabhakta's National Communism and in Defence of Communism and the Communist International. On the 30th June, 1926, he filed a declaration as keeper of the Labour Press in Jhansi.

LASCAR ON SHIP.

In 1927, said Mr. Kemp, "We start on our wanderings to Europe and back with Ajudnia Pershad, or to be accurate, with Abdul Hamid." In February, 1927, Ajudhia Pershad got himself registered as a lascar in the Shipping Master's Office in Bombay under the name of Abdul Hamid. On the 12th March 1927, he left Bombay for Europe on board the ship S S. Elysia and possibly took a letter from Spratt. He arrived back in Bombay on the 27th May and if he brought back any letter it was not in evidence.

MEETING WITH DUTT.

On the 8th of June he left on his second voyage and reached Manchester on the 23rd, of July, and from there made an Appointment With C. P. Dutt, a noted Communist, to meet at Birkenhead. There was evidence to show that he did meet Dutt surreptiously, who gave him a code letter for Spratt. Late in August he arrived in Bombay and Ghate and Mirajkar informed Spratt who was at Lahore that the "boy" had arrived with Literature and letters. Ajudhia Pershad was referred to by still another name, namely "Musa", in the code correspondence. On the 5th of September, he kept on his third voyage definitely with a letter for C. P. Dutt from Spartt.

"DESERTER."

But this time when the ship arrived at Marseilles, he deserted. No more is heard of him until the time when he wanted to get back to India and he managed that very carefully. He waited till the S. S. Elysia came out on its fourth voyage to Marseilles, and then presented himself before the British Consul on the 5th of January, 1928, saying that he had been left by the S S. Elysia. He was sent back to India under a reconveyance order by the S. S. Razmak. On 16th of March he arrived in Bombay and arrested and sentenced for being a deserter.

"SHADOWED" BY POLICE.

After this he was shadowed by the police, which considerably cramped him. Upto June he was in Bombay. After this, Mr. Kemp said, "We do not know what happened to him. We do not hear of him until we come across him in Calcutta, in January, 1929. There was evidence that one Hamid was present in the Communist Party of India meetings in Calcutta held from the 27th to 29th of December, but Mr. Kemp said that they may not refer to Ajudhia Pershad. There was evidence that one "Ajudhia Pershad Varma" was present in the Young Comrades League meetings, but Mr. Kemp did not press the evidence as being conclusive, nor was the evidence about his being present at the All-India Workers and Peasants' Party Conference convincing, though there was a group photograph. On the 20th March, he was arrested in the W.P.P. headquarters in Calcutta, along with Spratt, Muzaffar and Huda.

HIS STATEMENT†.

In his statement he had declared that he was a Communist and a member of the C.P.I. and in this, suggested Mr. Kemp, "you get his motive at once". He had also said "no discussion and argument round the table can bring Complete Independence. This can only be attained through violent revolutions. The oppressed nations' are always at war with the oppressors until the domination of the latter is overthrown Once the active fight is started there is no middle course between freedom and death. To stop the fight of the masses in the middle for a few concessions for the exploiters, is treacherous betrayal. The struggle must immediately take the form of a no-tax campaign among the peasantry and the town poor, and a general strike among the working classes for immediate relief. At the same time, the Kishan Sabhas must be organised on an All-India scale and contact must be established with the rank and file of the army and the police force so that they can be won over to the side of the revolutionaries. Group of armed workers and peasants must be formed and generally prepared, so that an armed uprising can be successfully carried through and the seizure of power effected. A National Revolution in India is not only justified by the economic, social and political codition of the masses but is long overdue. British rule has no justification to exist." Mr Kemp remarked that the accused had said, "I consider depriving the King of his sovereignty as my birthright."

Concluding arguments against Ajudhia Pershad Mr. Kemp said: "His associations are conclusively proved. There is no question that he went on the S. S. Elysia on three voyages, there is no doubt that he is Abdul Hamid. What is the doubt? He tells us that he as a Communist and this shows why he did it all and why he made those journeys. It is for you to consider whether there is any loop-hole for escape."

PREPARATIONS FOR RAILWAY STRIKE

Committee For Propaganda

The Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Bombay, writes:—

According to instructions issued by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union is making brisk preparations for carrying out the General Strike programme. The Executive Committee of the Union which met yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the President of the Union considered the state of affairs with regard to the second instalment of retrenchment that is being carried out by the Administration.

With a view to combat the offensive of the Railway Administration, the Committee decided to carry on a hurricane propaganda for a General Strike. A Strike Committee has been appointed for this purpose and four new organisers have been appointed to carry on propaganda in important stations and strategic points on the Railway line.

The Strike Committee consists of Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Chairman; S. C. Joshi, N. A. V. Raman, Shiv Bhisalsingh, Ratanji Devji, Jayashankar M. Bhatt, D. N. Dalvi, and several representatives all over the line.

LATE MR. V. G. TRIVEDI

Kathiawar Loses Great Public Worker

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 13.

Rao Bahadur Vithaldas G. Trivedi, a Shrimati Brahmin by caste, died at the age of 65 on August 11 after serving as Bhavnagar State Vakil, here, for more than 32 years. At college, he was a co-student of Mahatma Gandhi.

During his long public career of 40 years, at one time or other, he was the secretary of famine and flood relief committees, the Swadeshi Exhibition of 1910. C. S. Municipality, Red Cross Association, War Loan and Our Day Committees, Kathiawar Orphanage, Gymkhana, Lang Library, Watson Museum, Vanita Vishram, and of over 15 other institutions.

ALL-ROUND ACTIVITIES.

By dint of hard work, enthusiasm fearlessness and courage of conviction he secured great public fame, and was very popular both among the officials and the general public. He was a prominent social worker and educationist. It was through his strenuous efforts that the Sheth G. T. Trust was successfully prevailed upon to run a girls' high school, here which is the only one of its kind in the province. He was the right hand of Sir P. D. Pattani, and was a very successful lawyer before he took service in Bhavnagar State.

Messages of condolence and sympathy with the bereaved family are pouring in from all quarters. The A. G. G., Western India States Agency, personally conveyed his message of condolence to the family the same evening.

Kathiawar has lost in him, an able advisor and a great public worker. It was in recognition of his public services that the Government conferred upon him, the title of Rao Bahadur, together with a Certificate of Merit in 1925.

KIDNAPPING SCARE

WARSAW, August 14.

The prank of a four-year-old daughter of Mr. MacMillan, the local American Consul, caused a kidnapping scare. The child, who was playing in a park, hid herself and then, unable to find her way back to her nurse, she went into a street, where she was found by the police and restored to her parents.

The scare caused three arrests on suspicion. They have now been released.—Reuter.

Demonstration Of Yoga And Asanas

Bombay, Sunday.

A correspondent writes:

Pandit Prakashdev of Lahore, has come here for a week to deliver a series of lectures with practical demonstration on "How to defy Disease and oldage by the practice of Yogasanas and Pranayam."

Those interested in the line should see him from 6 to 11 a. m. every day for appointment in the Local Arya Samaj, Girgaon Back Road, Kakadwadi. He performs demonstrations between 5-30 to 8-30 every morning. Lectures and demonstrations are free.

ANGLO-GREEK FRIENDSHIP

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Corfu: A testimony of the strength of Anglo-Greek friendship was strikingly given to-day on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales and Prince George to this island.

Union Jacks brought from the mailand were eagerly bought by the islanders and flown on all sides, while both townsmen and peasants joined in according the princes an enthusiastic welcome. The princes are returning the visit paid them aboard their "Queen Elizabeth" by the Greek Minister of Marine and the Prefect of Corfu.—Reuter.

C. P. Mortality Figures

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 13.

The following note has been issued by the Public Health Department, Central Provinces:

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday the 6th August 1932 was 33 against 14 in the preceding week.

Cholera was responsible for 30 attacks and 17 deaths during the week against 5 attacks and 7 deaths in the preceding week. The disease increased in Bhandara district.

Small-pox contributed 81 attacks and 16 deaths during the week against 52 attacks and 7 deaths in the previous week. The disease was on the increase in the districts of Jubbulpore and Saugor, while in Chhindwara and Hoshangabad districts it slightly decreased. Amraoti district was newly infected during the week.

Active measures are being taken in all the infected areas.

OVER 150 SWADESHI SANGHAS FORMED

COUNTRY'S SPLENDID RESPONSE TO MALAVIYAJI'S APPEAL

The General Secretary of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, Benares, writes:—

The response to the appeal of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji and other leaders that Swadeshi Sanghas or Buy Indian Leagues should be started throughout the country with a view to promote the use, manufacture and sale of Swadeshi Goods has been gratifying. More than a hundred and fifty Swadeshi Associations and Buy Indian Leagues have already been organised in the different parts of the country.

Provincial Swadeshi Sanghas have been organised in Madras, Maharastra, Bengal, Karnatak, Sind, Delhi, Marhata C. P. and the United Provinces, while attempts are being made to organise one in other provinces. In some places Mahila Swadeshi Sanghas have been separately organised, in others the women have participated in the movement along with men through one general organisation. The response has been from the highest to the humblest of different classes and communities as well as of different political views.

MOVEMENT IN STATES.

The movement has tended to penetrate in the Indian States also. While Sanghas have already been organised in Mysore, Bangalore, Ujjain, Lashkar and Bhavnagar, and Madhya Bharat Swadeshi Sangha has been formed to carry on the propaganda in Central India, Swadeshi movement is being carried on in a number of other States also. The movement has been conducted through securing Swadeshi pledges, house to house visits of individuals and groups of men and women, the publication and distribution of handbills, pamphlets, posters, directory and Swadeshi Bhajans and the organisation of public meetings, processions, exhibitions, museums, bazars and stores.

A special feature of the processions has been the moving exhibition of Swadeshi goods or indiginous articles. Swadeshi Exhibitions have been organised in a number of places, the most notable of which were at Narsapur, Conjiveram, Guntur, Ahmedabad, Mysore and Rajahmundry.

WHEN DOES SENSE OF MODESTY DEVELOP

—:o:—

Judges Differ About Charge Of Outraging Modesty Of Five Year Old Girl

Mr. Justices Jack and Mr. Justice M. C. Ghose disposed of the Rule obtained on behalf of Sheikhs Soko, who was convicted on a charge under Section 354 of the Indian Renal Code (outraging a girl's modesty) and sentenced to 6 months' R. I. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

The facts of the petitioner, who was an old man of about 62 years, was employed by one Mrs. Joseph as a servant.

It was alleged that on the 1st June last, while one Miss Zone Tovy, a daughter of a sub-tenant of Miss Joseph and aged about 5 1/2 years, was playing in the sitting room of Mrs. Joseph, the petitioner outraged the modesty of the girl. The mother of the girl subsequently found an injury on the girl's person and after enquiring into the matter reported to the police and the accused was sent up for trial.

TWO YOUNG FOR MODESTY.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that having regard to the age of the girl, who was five years old and the fact that she did not take any notice of the alleged assault and never complained to anyone about it and that she never cried or made any noise, the learned Magistrate should have held that the said girl did not develop the sense of modesty of a woman as contemplated by section 354 I. P. C. and hence the accused should be acquitted.

Mr. Justice Jack held that in the circumstances of the case, it could not be said that the accused outraged the modesty of a girl, i.e., it could not be said that the accused committed an offence, under section 354 I. P. C. but in view of the fact that the girl had injury on her person His Lordship altered the conviction to one under section 323 I. P. C. and maintained the sentence of 6 months' R. I.

Mr. Justice M. C. Ghose however was of opinion that the accused at least destroyed the formation of the sense of modesty of the girl and hence his conviction under section 354 I. P. C. was right but regard being had to the fact that the sentence of the accused had been mainained, His Lordship did not differ from Mr. Justice Jack.

Application Of S. P. O. Cancelled In C. P.

NAGPUR, Aug. 15

A notification in the Gazette announces the cancellation of the application of sections 56 to 63 and 65 of the Special Powers Ordinance to Amraoti and Akola and sections 66 to 75 to Akola District, Berar.—A. P.

CHAIR OF SEMITIC LEARNING

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 12.

Dr. Belwalker and Dr. Sukhtankar of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, arrived here on Sunday. It is understood that the object of their visit is to make representations to the Nizam's Government for instituting a chair of semitic learning in the Institute. They interviewed Sir Akbar Hydari who promised to do his best for their suggestion.—A. P.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN EAST-GUJARAT

Earthquake Shocks Record

POONA, August 15.

The monsoon has been active in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East Central India, the East Central Provinces, East Gujarat and the Kumaon Hills. Elsewhere it remains weak. Scattered thunderstorm rain has fallen in North Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, East Central India and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, the East Central Provinces, the East and North Punjab, Gujarat and the North Madras coast.

A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Provinces, and the Madras-Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Mergui 2 inches, Toungoo and Kyaukpyu 1; Bhamo 1|2; Cherrapunji 8; Dinajpur 5; Dibrugarh 3; Patna 2; Darjeeling and Chadbai 1-1|2; Mymensingh 1; Coxes Bazaar and Berhampore 3|4; Dehra Dun 2; Jagdalpur and Raipur 1-1|2; Nowgong 1; Cawnpore and Bahraich 1|2; Harnal 2; Mount Abu, Bhavnagar 1-1|2 Surat 1; Parachinar 3|4; Ambala 1|2; Dharampur, Dalhousie & Rawalpindi 1|4; Khandala and Matheran 1-1|2 Gopalpur 1|2 and Bombay 1|4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the Kumaon Hills and the monsoon will continue active in Assam, Bengal and the hill districts of Bihar.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away with its epic centre apparently in Assam was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 10-14 on Sunday, August 14.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, August 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 15-8-32—Colaba Point 0.23 inches; Fort 0.32 inches; J. J. Hospital 0.31 inches.

Total since 1st June to date—Colaba Point 51.82 inches; Fort 59.04 inches; J. J. Hospital 55.35 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930—Colaba Point 42.75 inches; Fort 43.20 inches; J. J. Hospital 45.09 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931—Colaba Point 72.60 inches; Fort 79.49 inches; J. J. Hospital 73.40 inches.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 15-8-32.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.11 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.5 degrees (0.4 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours, 76.8 degrees 0.9 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 187 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy is equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.23 inches

Total rainfall during the month 3.90 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 52.30 inches.

Weather Remarks Showers.

Earthquake report—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin apparently in Assam absent 1500 miles away was recorded by the Seismographes in the Colaba Observatory at 10 hrs. 14 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

AGRARIAN RIOT CASE APPEAL

Conviction Set Aside

PATNA, Aug. 10.

(By Mail).

An appeal in the riot case arising out of the agrarian disputes, in which eight persons were transported and one sentenced to death by the Additional Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur, came up at the Patna High Court before Mr. Justice Macpherson and Mr. Justice Fazal Ali on Tuesday last their Lordships set aside the conviction of, and the sentence of 10 years passed on eight persons, and while dismissing the appeal of the one sentenced to death commuted his sentence to one of transportation for life.

The case for the prosecution was that there was a disputed land in a village in the district of Bhagalpore, in which the accused had grown some crop. When the accused went there to reap the harvest, they were obstructed by one Jharkhandi which led to a serious riot, in the course of which Jharkhandi is said to have been killed.

The accused were tried by the Additional Sessions Judge of Bhagalpore, who convicted and sentenced them as stated above.—A. P.

Wardha's 37th "Dictator" Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Aug. 13.

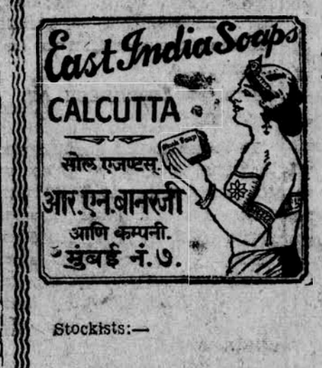
The 37th "dictator" of Wardha District Congress Committee and three others who were arrested for 'breaking Forest Laws' were sentenced to four months' R. I. each.

Still in her 'teens
—but a physical wreck with 4 children.

Pregnancy can be safely postponed for as long as you desire with this amazing Herbal Discovery—STORKHIT that has smashed all harmful birth-control methods and enabled thousands of weak girls to build up health, youth, vitality and beauty—

Only 5 doses to be taken after every menstrual period. Get a bottle quick. Price Rs. 2/4.

STORKHIT



FOR BEAUTY AND COMPLEXION

Insist upon "East India SOAPS

Stockists:—

1. SHOORJI VALLABHDAS, Swadeshi Bazar, Ltd., Sheik Memon Street,
2. V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Road.
3. T. A. WAGH & CO., Charni Road.
4. R. DAS & CO., Ahmedabad.

Aguru, Musk, Chandan, Bakul, Turkish Bath and Antiseptic Shaving Soaps.

To get the real advantages of "Neem & Margosa Oil" please insist on using "EAST INDIA'S NEEM SOAP" SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Beware of worthless imitations with attractive prices.

Sole Agents:—
R. N. BANERJEE & CO.,
12. Sleater Road.
Bombay, 7.

COMBING OUT "UNDESIRABLES"

—:o:—

C. P. Govt's Order On Fire Arm Owners

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

The Local Government have ordered that all persons having fire arms should report to the deputy commissioners within a month as it is believed that many undesirable persons in this Province are in possession of unlicensed fire arms.

In case of failure to report and subsequent detection they will be prosecuted. But license will be given to qualified men.—A. P.

Nizam Govt. Loan For Studies Overseas

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 12.

It is understood that the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 15,000 to the second son of the late Mr. Krishna Iyanger, retired Executive Engineer. He had proceeded to England a year back for studying for the B.Sc. Course, but his studies were interrupted by the death of his father.—A. P.

Sholapur Municipal School Board

SHOLAPUR, (By Mail).

Mr. Abdul Karim Saifan Saheb was declared elected as the Chairman of the newly formed Sholapur City Municipal School Board yesterday by a majority of two votes.—A. P.

Sholapur Motor Shop Attached Under Ordinance

SHOLAPUR, (By Mail).

The shop styled as the Sholapur Motor Stores, belonging to Mr. Manekchand Virchand Shaha, and his residence were attached and taken possession of this morning by the police in pursuance of orders issued under the Special Powers Emergency Ordinance.—A. P.

PERFECT STIMULANT OF VITALITY

MAHAN TONIC SHUKRAL

Increase vitality and youthfulness. Gives immediate success in all cases of Neurasthenia, General Debility, Loss of Vigour and all the physical and mental troubles of premature old age. It tones the nervous system, strengthens the body, refreshes the memory and brain power.

SHUKRAL—infuses strength into nerves, muscles, and vitality in the Body. Price Rs. 2. Three bottles Rs. 5.

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
Kalbadevi, Bombay & Ahmedabad.

NOVEL CASE AGAINST CONGRESS LEADER

Car Number Plates In Hindi Characters?

BENARES, Aug. 15.

Considerable interest has been roused by a novel case brought against Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta Congress leader, by the police in the Court of the City Magistrate for having number plates of his motor cars painted in Hindi character instead of in English.

It was stated on behalf of Mr. Shivaprasad that the motor rules did not require any rule that the number plates of cars should bear numbers in English and unless rules on the point were clear, no charge could be made out.

The Magistrate admitted that the rule on the point was not clear. The case was adjourned to August 22.—A. P.

HOUSE OWNER ARRESTED

Sequel To Bomb Explosion

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

The inmates of a house in the city who were asleep on the roof last night noticed smoke coming from below.

The firebrigade was called at once, but when it reached the spot it was found that some explosive believed to be a bomb had gone off. The police being informed immediately hurried to the spot and searched the house and found the wall slightly cracked.

The owner of the house Faqirchand who recently passed the F. A. Examination in the Sanatan Dharam College was taken into custody. The police also took away remnants of the bomb and the durries damaged by the explosion.—A. P.

FROM BOMBAY TO DELHI AND BACK BY PUSH-BYKES

Mr. Balu Presents Garlands And Cups To Two Harijan Youths

Under the auspices of the Pathare Kshatriya Community a meeting was held in the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, on Sunday, the 7th instant, to congratulate the two enterprising youths from their Community Messrs. Hareswar Gokul Raote and Vasant Nanabhai Pathare who had recently toured on Cycle from Bombay to Delhi and back. Mr. P. Baloo presided over the function.

Speeches were delivered congratulating the two candidates on their success. Both these candidates are College Students, and have made the best use of their short summer vacation. They have set an example for others to follow. They have gained vast experience by this tour which any amount of bookish knowledge or school terms could not have achieved. This was the first achievement of its kind and deserved encouragement.

MR. BALOO'S WELCOME.

Mr. P. Baloo the president thanking the promoters for having invited him to preside said, he was invited as a sportsman but he remarked that the promoters had a special object in view for which he thanked them. He regarded that as an honour not to himself but to his entire community. Organisers could have found a better sportsman from any other community but they have certainly done an honour to his community in selecting him as President of that meeting. This is how he said they could do away with untouchability. He told Mahatmaji that it has no use spending money for removal of untouchability and requested him to give them funds and spend money in educating their people. He also told his people that unless they tried to improve themselves, to improve their habits, mode of living they could not make any progress. Complete change of heart was needed and people must not cling to old conventions. Some of his friends took him to temples. He told them that he belonged to the untouchable community but they on the contrary told him that he did not look an untouchable and they had therefore no objection.

PRESENTATION OF CUPS.

The President then congratulated the tourists and said he did not see any reason why they should not congratulate in that meeting the two other candidates who had endeavoured as far as Indore but had to return on account of excessive heat. The President garlanded all the candidates and presented cups to Messrs. Raote and Pathare. Messrs. Godbole and Chitre, the German Tourist (World Trotter) and Mr. Todankar who were present at the meeting were also congratulated and garlanded.

The function was a great success.

MUSSOLINI'S FIRM HOLD

—:o:—

Meaning Of Cabinet Changes

LONDON. (By Mail.)

The news of the Ministerial changes, although talked of in Italy for many months, came in the nature of a thunderbolt, as Mussolini doubtless intended. It is part of his clever tactics to succeed on all occasions in surprising even his closest followers, and in setting everyone problems to solve. Some years ago a prominent Italian told me that "Mussolini was more secretive and buttoned up than Giolitti had ever been—and this is saying a great deal."

Even prominent members of the party are puzzling their brains now to know whether Mussolini's 'clean-slate" tactics indicate a decided change in home policy. The fact that he keeps the Ministry of Corporations in his own hands certainly suggests a more definite move towards the people, which he promised them in his Naples speech. "Capitalism is in the melting-pot." Mussolini said in one of his psychological talks with Emil Ludwig two months ago; and now that he has taken charge of the Italian cauldron everyone wonders how he means to stir it. We may look for changes in economic fields which, probably, will bring industrialists and employers under more direct State control than hitherto.

No change in Italian foreign policy is indicated by the "resignation" of Signor Grandi, who comes to London to continue, and intensify the existing cordial relations between the two countries. For the last eight years Italian foreign policy has been carried out on logical lines leading towards international peace and good will. The world is learning to judge Mussolini by his acts rather than by his market-square speeches.

ITALY AT LAUSANNE

It would also be a mistake to interpret the dramatic "resignation" of six Cabinet Ministers as a crisis in the real sense of the word, for so long as Mussolini holds the reins, Italy will remain as stable to-morrow as she is to-day. No one denies that discontent is rife in all classes and on many scores. Heavy taxation, and fears of heavier calls, the suppression of free speeches and the results of a police government give rise to it. A further cause for dissatisfaction has been the secondary part played by Italy at Lausanne and Geneva, which was unexpected after the glowing headlines in the Italian Press, which led the public to form high expectations.

Mussolini now means to retrieve lost ground by means of the olive branch and not by the rattling of swords. Also he has to gain ground again with his own followers, since the publication of the "Book of Talks with Mussolini", by Emil Ludwig, where the Duce says he trusts no man. It is strange that this book, written by a professed admirer of Mussolini, should have created such a storm of resentment among Fascists.

In reviewing the Italian situation, with all it's ups and downs, it is necessary to remember one essential thing, which is that no Italian in his right senses, living in Italy in touch with reality, desires the fall of Mussolini. Anti-Fascism exists in plenty to-day, but Mussolini has little to fear from it.

TRAGIC STORY OF DEVOTION

—:o:—

Recluse And Her Jewel Chest

BRIGHTON, (By Mail).

A pathetic story of devotion to the memory of her former mistress, a wealthy peeress, under whose will she received an annuity of £200, is believed to lie behind the death of Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, a 78-year-old Brighton recluse.

The tragedy was discovered when the police broke into her home in Russelsquare. Her body, fully clad, was lying beside the bed, and apparently had been there for some weeks. The police view is that she died from natural causes.

In one of the rooms of the well-furnished house the police discovered a heavy old-fashioned chest, which, on being opened, was found to contain jewels worth, it is believed, some thousands of pounds. Gold, diamonds, pearls all the treasures were carefully wrapped in chamois leather and tissue paper.

"FACING WORLD ALONE."

Written in pencil, on more than one piece of paper, was what seemed to be the creed of the lonely woman.

"The road Heavenwards has many paths and I prefer to choose the one you do not tread.

"I am like an explorer standing at the outskirts of a new country.

"I am facing the world all alone. I can do what I like. I need give no account of myself to anyone.

"This very freedom makes me so strong.

Among other documents was one inscribed:

"Copy of will of the Lady Darcy de Knayth and Conyers. Died Nov. 12, 1921, aged 80. There were bank books.

Miss Fitzpatrick was for many years lady's maid to Lady Darcy De Knayth, and it was from her that she received her annuity.

She had lived at Hove for some seven or eight years. It is believed that she grieved over the death of her mistress to whom she was greatly attached.

The Beast Of The City

(Continued from page 4.)

ing belligerently by, he said, "I guess that's the pay-off—go ahead and work on 'em, boys."

"I ain't done nuttin'," yammered "No-neck."

"Me neidder," whimpered "Ginger Slim."

But strong hands yanked them out of their seats. They were led into two little anterooms just off the chief's office. While Tom guarded "Ginger Slim," the other three worked on "No-neck." Jim had taken a short length of hose out of his desk and handed it to one of the detectives. The two crooks had looked at it furtively, terror in their eyes.

When the three detectives got Mahaffey in the room, bare save for a table and two chairs, one of them tossed him in a seat and wound an arm around his neck. Then he clapped a hand over his mouth.

A second detective set in to beat the table with the rubber hose while the third began to shout and yell. Then came a rapid fire of questions and answers, which, though, muffled could be heard through the partition.

"You dirty skunk, come clean or we'll beat the dirty guts out o' you!" shouted the detective who was assiduously lambasting the table.

"Oh! Oh! Ouch! I ain't done nuttin'," whined the second detective, disguising his voice.

"You shot Lieutenant Makowsky and we've got witnesses to prove it—you come clean, or else ——" cried the detective with the rubber hose.

"Hones' I didn't—I didn't shoot nobody," came the wailing voice of the second detective.

Mahaffey wriggled and writhed but he could not get loose from the hammerlock the detective had on him and his own cries and groans were inarticulate sounds.

"Come on, you smelly rat, come clean—or I'll give you the rest," shouted the detective.

"Don't hit me no more—I didn't do nuttin'! I don't know nuttin'," came the distressed voice of the second detective.

"The hell you didn't—here's some more pettin' for you!" cried the detective with the hose. And he pounded the table several smart raps.

"Don't—don't—it wasn' me—it was Slim—he done the shootin'—don't hit me no more—I'll spill de works," came the voice of the detective.

In the other room "Ginger Slim" who had cocked an ear to the sounds, suddenly straightened in his chair.

"Why, the squealin', lyin' rat!" he exclaimed. "Sayin' I done the shootin'—passin' me de rap—an' him blazin' away—and coakin' dat li'l baby—an' bull—I'll get on d' stand an' send him to de hot squat——"

Lieutenant Deegan jerked him to his feet.

"So you did it, eh?" He exclaimed. "I think I'll take one sweet punch at you." He raised his voice. "Heh, Jim!" he called, "Come in here a minute."

"I don' give a damn," shouted 'Ginger Slim,' "Take a sock at me —but I didn't do nuttin'—it was dat yaller pup what done de shootin'—go ahead, hit me—but I'll prove it."

Jim opened the door.

"What's wrong?" he asked.

"This guy says Mahaffey shot Mac and the kid—and I could hear him coughing up in the next room that this rat done it. I think I'll just take a poke at both of 'em."

"Don't hit him—he'll get his—in the chair." said Jim, walking over to the man. "Now, what have you got to say for yourself—that other guy said you did it. We'll use him against you an' let him go for the information he gives—but you're cocked."

"No-neck" isat up suddenly in his chair and a sneer came on his lips.

"Well, yez has got annuder guess comin', I'm t'inkin'," he snarled, "Yez'll let me go, too—see? For your brudder was in on de deal. He cooked it up. He fixed it wit' Cholo fur us to slug him an' scram wid de gold—whatta yez t'ink o' dat?"

Jim looked at him steadily for a moment and then marched toward him with clenched fists. The other drew back and instinctively raised his arms before his face.

"I'm talkin' straight," he hurried. "Your brudder Ed was up in dat Daisy dame's joint las' night and he frames up de hull t'ing. Jest ast him. I ain' gonna take no fall all by meself on a six-way deal. Jest ast him."

Jim sank helplessly on the table and stared out the window. Then he rubbed his hand over his face, got up and walked ou of the room.

"See?" grinned "No-neck," "Yez an't do nuttin' wid me—see? Nuttin'."

BEST INDIAN FABRICS

ELEGANT DESIGNS LOVELY COLOURS

Indian Yarn Indian Labour

LAL MILLS FINEST FABRICS SHIRTINGS POPLINS MULLS & VOILES SAREES DHOTIES ETC. INDIA'S BEST.

Agents: SHAH MOHANLAL CHHOTALAL, Punch Kuwa, Kapad Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

BEST IN QUALITY DURABLE IN WEAR

Apply for samples and rates. SALES DEPT.

LAL MILLS AHMEDABAD.

If You Want To Get The Best Value For Your Money

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GODREJ'S AROMATIC EAU-DE-COLOGNE

Once you have tried GODREJ'S COLOGNE WATER with its lingering fragrance and its exceptional strength you will use no other. It has been proved to compete favourably with the best foreign products of its kind. A drop or two on your handkerchief before you start the day will make you immune against the onslaughts of disease bearing germs. No sick room should be without a bottle to cool the fevered brow and allay headaches.

When used after the bath it tones the skin penetrating into the pores dislodging the dust laden particles and effecting a clear channel for the waste products.

Buy A Bottle and Test it for Yourself

Of all leading Chemists and Stores in all Sizes.

Sole Distributors throughout India :—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,

121, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"MOVING MOUNTAIN" DANGER

—:o:—

People To Leave Homes

GENEVA, (By Mail.)

The heavy rain which has been almost unceasing in Switzerland for weeks past is causing landslides in many parts of the Alps. Above Linthal, in the canton of Glaris, Kilchenstock, known as the "moving mountain," owing to the prevalence of landslides on its slopes, has shown perceptible movements during the last few days.

The authorities have advised inhabitants of the region to leave their houses for the time being, and warned them on no account to spend the night in the threatened area.

From Visapur Jail To Ahmednagar Hospital

—:o:—

Parel Labour Leader's Plight.

A well-known Labour leader of Parel area who was arrested a few days ago under the Ordinance and sent to Visapur jail, it is understood has now been removed to Ahmednagar Civil Hospital sequel to an attack of typhoid fever.

BEWARE OF BOGUS BROKERS!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In these days of trade depression and unemployment all over the city, most of the middle class people working in the positions of clerks, etc., are always forced to go in for loans mostly on pro-notes. To arrange these loans they generally engage brokers who, before securing for their clients any loan at all, make the client who is most needy, pay out of his own pocket little sums on different false pretexts and they line their own pockets first.

The method used by these brokers is so simple that an ordinary straight going person will never be able to realise how successfully he is being fooled. As a general rule a man in monetary difficulties always loses his power of reasoning and these so-called brokers take full advantage of his peculiar circumstances and make him fall in the fire from the frying pan. Instead of getting loan, the poor victim loses what little he has.

I have come across many complaints of this nature from different parts of Bombay and taking the whole affair into consideration, I have to put before the public for their guidance the following methods, which are most common, used by the brokers in entrapping clients without leaving any documentary evidence for any one to proceed against them in the court of law.

The brokers first demand money for their client to purchase stamp paper, rates for which are: 3|12 for a loan of Rs. 500, Rs. 7|8 for a loan of Rs. 1000, Rs. 11|4 for a loan of Rs. 1,500. All this is entirely bogus, because a loan transaction of Rs. 2,000 on a pro-note can be made by simply signing on a 4 Annas stamp.

These brokers induce a good solvent client to purchase books or gramophone on instalment basis with the hope of getting a purchaser for the articles or to raise money by mortgaging the articles for a big lump sum. There are many middle-class people who have put in long service in offices in Bombay who have signed such contracts with some of the Bombay Publishers and are still paying instalments in order to preserve their jobs. The broker, by this system, induces his client to enter into this instalment contract, not with a view of securing any loan for his client but his object is only to pocket the commission that the Publishers allow which is generally 15 to 20 per cent., which is shared by himself and the canvasser. The man who enters into this contract knows nothing about this system and he is kept by the broker in the dark about the details of this system. Instead of gaining anything out of this transaction, the victim has to pay the fixed instalments of the Publishers out of his meagre income.

Another method employed by the "broker" is insurance. He induces his client to insure his life in some newly sprung-up company with a view to secure loan against the policy. The broker in his transaction of insurance gets his decent commission, maximum rate of which is 60 per cent. on the first premium. The client who insures his life through his broker with a view to get loan does not gain anything by this transaction, because no insurance company can afford to give any loan against any life policy as soon as the first premium or even the second premium is paid. The broker's object is only to pocket his commission by inducing his client to insure his life under the false pretext of getting a loan against his policy.

The above are some of the common methods which are used by educated brokers. These brokers mislead their clients and merely pocket some commission or brokerage or stamp money and leave the victim in the lurch with manifold difficulties. Their motto is perhaps "necessity knows no law" and their client, who is the most needy person, and that is why he seeks their aid, must suffer. I am aware of many instances in which families have been ruined because of the folly of the earning member and the only supporter of the family who falls an easy victim to these brokers who mercilessly slaughter their victims.

My object in writing this letter is only to sound a note of warning to the general public especially to those who go after such brokers. There is in such transactions, no adequate proof to proceed against them in courts of law. The brokers are clever enough and they take care that they leave no evidence with their client by which he can bring them into any legal trouble. Those who want to secure loans through brokers should take care to see that none of the above methods, which are practically bogus, are employed by "brokers" of the kind described, who are bogus ones and are out merely to make their living at the cost of their poor and innocent victims.

—Yours, etc.,
"ONE WHO KNOWS."
Bombay, August 11.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, August 15.

Our Sugar Market ruled firm in the beginning and in the first half of the week under review and the prices for Spot Sugar as well as for Forward positions advanced by about 2 annas per cwt. The Market ruled steady in the middle and again firm at the close of the week under review with further rise of about 1 to 1-1|2 annas per cwt. Offtake remained on a moderate scale. It is reported that the prominent European importer sold about 380 tons Java White Oct|Dec shipments at about Rs. 5|4|6. Some local business of few hundred tons is also reported to have taken place between dealers for named steamers at about Rs. 5|2|6 to Rs. 5|4|6 for Sugar ex. s.s. "Nawab" and Rs. 5|3|6 to Rs. 5|5|3 for Sugar ex. s.s. "Syu... Maru." The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15|2|6 and Rs. 14|15 for Java Ready Sugar; Rs. 5|6|3 and Rs. 5|3|6 for July; Rs. 5|5|9 and Rs. 5'3|9 for Aug|Sept.; Rs. 5|6 and Rs. 5|4 for Oct|Dec. shipments and Rs. 15|2 and Rs. 14|15 for Belgian Beet Sugar.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

There was a rise of about 4 to 8 points in New York raws. London Terminal Market also report a rise of about 2-1|4d. per cwt. Java Market is reported to be unchanged with little turnover.

Calcutta and Karachi Markets also ruled steady due to better foreign advices and fair demand. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10|8|6 and Rs. 14|7 respectively.

ARRIVALS.

S.s. "Nawab" arrived during the week with about 15,565 bags of Java Sugar. S.s. "Syuin Maru" with about 18,000 bags of Java Sugar and one steamer with about 6,000 bags of Mozambique Sugar are expected to arrive in a day or two. S.s. "Risaldar" is also expected to arrive on or about the 16th instant with about 5,500 bags of Java Sugar.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Octake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 55,000 bags.

EXPORTS FROM JAVA.

Exports from Java during the months of May and June 1932 at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Madras are estimated respectively at 12,743; 13,317; 9,845 and 508 tons as against 8,076; 22,10[illegible] 8,503 and 3,445 tons respectively during the same months of 1931.

The following are to-day's quotations during the Bazar to-day:-

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15|2|6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5|8 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.s. "Syeuin Maru" Rs. 5|6|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July Rs. 5|6|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment August Rs. 5|5|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 5|5|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct|Dec. Rs. 5|5|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan|March Rs. 5|7|- per cwt. F.B.H.

Belgian Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15|1 per cwt.

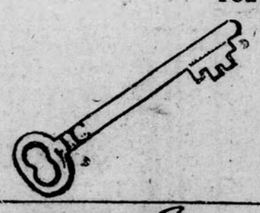
TONE:—Firm.

The Missing Letter Competition

FIRST PRIZE RS. 1,200 SECOND PRIZE RS. 200 THIRD PRIZE RS. 100

And Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition.
Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only.
You have merely to find out what each picture represents



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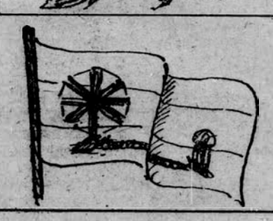

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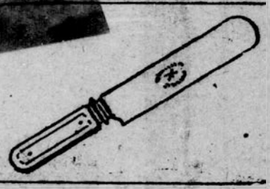

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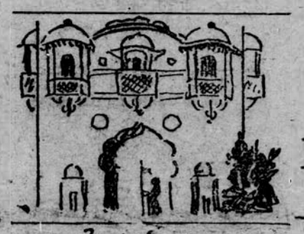

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RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.**

2. **SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.**

3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. ***Address your Entries to:—***

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than 16th AUGUST

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

EUROPE'S COBWEB

WHAT DOES THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE" PORTEND?

Mr. H.N. Brailsford write in the New Leader" in mail week:—

On the eve of the Lausanne Conference I risked the prediction that it would do nothing, save to proclaim the usual moratorium. I must admit my error. It has done more than that. It has produced one of the most singular mystifications in diplomatic history. A this cobweb it worked, night and day, for three weeks, so that the harshest of Mr. MacDonald's critics is compelled to pay a tribute both to his ingenuity and his power of work

On reading over the result, a formidable mass of small print, I felt like a man who has received by post from a distant land an unsigned cheque. Nearly everything that one would ask is there: the date, the crossing, the amount, first in words and then in figures: only the signature is lacking. But without it the cheque is worthless.

So it is with this Lausanne Agreement. It is not yet ratified, and the chief parties to it have solemnly promised each other that they will not ratify it until they have concluded with America a "satisfactory" settlement of their own debts.

One may admire the architecture of this cobweb; one may concede to it diaphanous grace, imponderable symmetry; but can I withstand the broom that lies in wait for it in the White House? For six months longer, and it may be for nine, the Governments of Europe must contrive to balance their budgets with a question-mark.

THE VAGUE SMUDGE.

To estimate fairly the worth of this elegant agreement, let us assume that all goes well. Mr. Hoover is re-elected, and by some date in December the debts of the European Allies are "satisfactorily" adjusted. What that means one does not know, nor is one sure that the Allies know. Perhaps, about this also there is a secret agreement: perhaps not. Does it mean cancellation, or only reduction? And if the latter, then by what per centage? One does not know: this which hangs in a dark and inaccessible corner.

But let us ignore all this, and suppose that, at last the cheque is completed by the necessary signature. One notes first of all that it does not quite conform to Mr. MacDonald's ideal. It does not "clean the slate." There is a vague smudge in one corner where the mutual debts of the Allies to each other may—or may not—be written in again. A more definite disfigurement is the imposition on Germany of an obligation to raise by a bond issue the capital sum of £150,000,000.

It is not a large amount when we recall the expectations once entertained. No less a person than Lord Cunliffe, who preceded Mr. Norman at the Bank as autocrat, signed an official report in which it was estimated that reparation to the total of £24,000,000,000 could be collected. The Young and Dawes Committees were confident that they could levy much more than this £150 millions in any two years.

The annual burden of 5 per cent. will be a trifle of £7,500,000, and even so it will not start for three years; the issue may be spread by instalments over fifteen years, and finally, if German credit is still shaky, there will be no issue at all. The amount, in short, does not matter. To be sure, Germany is still liable for various Reparation debts (Dawes and Young loans, "mixed claims," cost of American occupation and the like), but even these amount to no more than £11,500,000 in annual interest. One marvels that Mr. Herriot should have bargained with such obstinacy for this relatively trivial and contingent tribute, especially as it will not go directly to the French Treasury, but is to be applied to the restoration of Central and Eastern Europe.

Prestige required him to secure a "token" payment. But just in proportion as he satisfies his own Nationalists by perpetuating this vestige of tribute, so does he prevent the healing of Germany's wounds. The settlement has brought no jubilation to Germany, even were it more than a flattering hypothesis it still would not have brought her ease of mind. She is still a tributary, condemned to pay a forfeit, trifling though it be in amount, because the victors accused her of the sole guilt for the War, and cannot bring themselves to erase this shameful clause from the Treaty. Herr von Papen hoped by increasing his offer to induce the Allies to wipe out this verdict.

One cannot bribe history with £50 millions. Naive though his offer was its rejection rankles. The consequence is that this partial and contingent "ending" of reparations has brought no peace to Germany; the venom of her poisoned emotions still inflames her brain, and the civil war of to-morrow is daily rehearsed in her streets.

SHYLOCKS ALL ROUND.

So far the more favourable reading of this hypothetical Agreement. In the less fortunate event, if America exacts more than Europe likes to pay, then the whole weary process begins again. Washington bleeds London: London plays Shylock to Paris: and Paris braces all the highly-trained muscles of her thorax to suck the blood of Berlin. There will be another Conference, and we shall see what we shall see.

One asks how these doings have affected the prospects of cancellation or of drastic reduction of the war-debts by America. The European Powers have not improved their standing with American opinion. First, it was a grave mistake in tact to load on to America's shoulders the responsibility for restarting the whole mess of reparations. It may be true that she is the ultimate beneficiary of the whole complicated process. The truer it is, the more she resents a reminder of it. The bold course of wiping out all inter-European debts would also have been the wise course. Faced by such a generous act of faith, Amricans would have been ashamed to play Shylock alone.

HONEST MEN PAY THIER DEBTS

In the second place, they are annoyed and bewildered by this intricate mesh of would-be secret agreements. Their habitual mood is to dread the subtlety of European diplomacy: we have not given them a model in plain-dealing. They do not know what or whom to believe. Was it all arranged with Mr. Hoover's agents? He denies: Mr. Neville Chamberlain affirms. Is it part of the "gentlemen's agreement" that the European debtors shall present a united front to America? Mr. Herriot has answered "Yes," and Mr. MacDonald "No." The final result is irritation and suspicion.

All this may be forgotten by December. What America will not forget is the attitude of her debtors towards the Hoover plan for disarmament. On this turned the chances of cancellation. I am not sure that America would cancel our debts, even if we had swallowed the Hoover plan whole. That is however, possible. The mass-mind of the Continent works with a baffling simplicity, and can be swept from its normal commercialism by a moral appeal. What is certain is that this mass-mind will be merciless, if we refuse to disarm. Honest men, if reasons, pay their debts before they squander their money on warships.

Mr. Baldwin's answer to the Hoover Plan has destroyed not merely the faint hope of cancellation but the prospect of any really generous reduction. Because we must have fifteen battleships instead of ten, because we postpone even a reduction of tonnage till after 1937, this load of debt will continue to curse the world, and we shall enjoy neither the real relief nor the psychological encouragement that would have come from "cleaning the slate." It is a heavy price to pay for five battleships.

THE LAUSANNE SPIRIT.

Lastly, we come to the document that embodies "the spirit of Lausanne." What is that spirit? To promise much, to accomplish less, and to leave that little suspended in the air unratified. We have then a promise that the Great Powers will continue to behave in this way. It is primarily an undertaking that the French and British Governments will consult each other closely with a view to following a common policy; the rest, after the fact, were told that they might adhere to this pledge. It is apparently an Entente Cordiale somewhat qualified by reservations in Mr. MacDonald's usual manner, "France first and all the time, but the rest too, if they choose."

Has it any definite meaning? One may perhaps guess it from the gross treatment which Austria has just received. A loan, insufficient to restore her solvency, has been tossed to this bankrupt State by the League, subject for twenty years to the condition that she shall attempt neither a union nor even a Customs union with Germany. In other words, her dire poverty has been used to draw her away from the influence of her kinsmen, and to force her into the orbit of France. A meaner use of finance one could hardly find in the history of Capitalism.

In the concrete, I imagine, the new Entente Cordiale is a preparation for joint action against Germany, if and when, while waiting for her neighbours to ratify their signatures, she should wholly lose her reason. Such foresight is rare. Few, after arranging to drive a nation mad by delay, would have thought of providing for this contingency.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Further Purchaser Of Gold By Bank Of England

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated London July 27.—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £136,583,653 on the 25th instant as compared with £136,335,565 on the previous Wednesday.

Further purchases of gold have been announced by the Bank of England the chief items being £958,330 bought on the 25th instant, and £179,763 yesterday. The total amount acquired during the week was £1,142,236.

In the open market, amounts of gold offered during the week have been very large; on the 25th instant about £3,000,000 was disposed of, £750,000 of this being for delivery next week. There has been some demand from the Continent, but most of the supplies have again been taken for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent per fine ounce	Value of £ Sterling.
July 21st	115s/5d.	14s/8.6d.
July 22nd	115s/11d.	14s/7.9d.
July 23rd	115s/11d.	14s/7.9d.
July 26th	115s/9d.	14s/8.1d.
July 26th	115s/10d.	14s/8.0d.
July 27th	116s/4d.	14s/7.3d.
Average	115/10.3d.	14s/8.0d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 18th instant to mid-day on the 25th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Australia	£2,268,112
British South Africa	1,061,171
British India	534,127
New Zealand	66,284
Egypt	73,307
Germany	20,904
Iraq	14,275
Other countries	1,701
	£4,039,381

EXPORTS.

France	£605,291
Netherlands	467,230
United States of America	467,600
Belgium	10,550
Germany	7,530
Other countries	4,179
	£1,562,380

The s.s. "Mooltan" which sailed from Bombay on the 23rd instant carries gold to the value of £539,000, of which £502,000 is consigned to London and £37,000 to Holland.

SILVER.

Price movements during the week have been small and the market continued quietly steady. Support has been given by China, but buying orders in many cases were limited to prices which were not attractive to sellers; the upward movements in prices were therefore due more to the absence of supplies than the pressure to buy. America has been disposed to buy in the afternoons, but the Continent has been less active, sales from this quarter during the week having been unimportant.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 18th instant to mid-day on the 25th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Canada	£14,390
Australia	7,749
Germany	16,100
Belgium	5,795
	£44,034

EXPORTS.

Roumania	£90,388
Czecho Slovakia	49,900
Yugoslavia	66,124
Poland	55,415
Southern Rhodesia	30,000
France	4,865
Other countries	7,658
	£304,350

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
July 21st	17d.	17.1/16d.
July 22nd	16.15/16d.	17d.
July 23rd	17. 1/16d.	17.1/8 d.
July 25th	17d.	17.1/16d.
July 26th	17. 1/8 d.	17.3/16.
July 27th	17. 1/16d.	17.1/16d.
Average	17.031d.	17.083d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine).

July 20th	27.3/16.
July 21st	27.3/16.
July 22nd	27.1/4.
July 23rd	27.1/8.
July 25th	27.3/8.
July 26th	27.3/16.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 21st instant to the 27th instant was dol. 3.57 and the lowest dol. 3.53.1/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 23rd instant, consisted of about 77,500,000 ounces in sycee 242,000,000 dollars and 3,000 silver bars as compared with about 87,000,000 ounces in sycee 240,000,000 dollars and 3,960 silver bars on the 16th instant.

LOST BOTH GIRL AND MONEY

—:o:—

"Guardians" In Marriage Hoax Arrested

Three persons, Kewal, Rati Ram and Mulchand, were sentenced by Mian Jagdish Singh, first class Magistrate Delhi for alleged cheating, Sec. 420 I.P.C.) to rigorous imprisonment of six months and a fine of Rs. 200 each.

The accused were charged with having taken a sum of Rs. 1,000 from a person whom they promised to give a girl (daughter of accused Mulchand) in marriage. After taking the money the accused showed the girl to the party concerned and the marriage was arranged.

A little before the marriage party was ready to start, it was discovered that the girl and her "guardians" had disappeared. The prospective bride-groom reported the matter to the police who, after a prolonged investigation, were able to arrest the three accused.

Mulchand posed as the father of the girl, while another posed as her uncle and the third the (Commission agent), and acted as arranged the transaction.

GIRL OF 9 ASSAULTED

—:o:—

High Court Reject Appeal Against 6 Years' Sentence

LCCKNOW

For assaulting Mt. Suka, a girl of nine years, one Bhogi (25), was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment by the sessions judge of Gonda.

The girl Suka was gathering green growth in a wheat field when the accused appeared on the scene, dragged her and assaulted her.

In disposing of the appeal of Bhogi, accused, Mr. Justice Sivastava expressed the opinion that the conviction of the accused by the sessions judge in agreement with the unanimous verdict of the assessors was fully justified. His lordship dismissed the appeal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 5th August 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,15,00,000
Public Deposits	15,54,32,000
Other Deposits	62,34,60,000
Loans against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	——
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	1,05,70,000
Rupees	89,72,12,000
The above balance sheet includes—	
Deposits in London	£ 1,163,000
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,306,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 116,900

ASSETS.

Government Securities	25,35,67,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,40,84,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	——
Loans	7,60,72,000
Cash Credits	22,91,42,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,95,81,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	25,69,000
Bullion	——
Dead Stock	2,65,01,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	38,32,000
Balances with other Banks	15,22,000
	63 68,70 000
Cash	26,03,42,000
Rupees	89,72,12,000
Percentage 32.97	
Bank Rate 4 p. c.	

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	Decrease 4,54,30 000
Other Deposits	Decrease 21,59,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	Decrease 29,82,000
Loans	Decrease 21,17,000
Cash Credits	Decrease 46,69,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Decrease 23,63,000
Cash	3,54,38,000

Percentage 32.97.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 5th August 1932.

FOURTEEN DACOITIES IN 24 MONTHS

—:o:—

U. P. Gang Rounded Up

Fourteen dacoities, including six in Delhi, are alleged to be the record of a gang of fifty, most of whom are now arrested. These dacoities have been committed in Bulandshahr, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts during the last two years.

The culprits almost always successfully evaded capture and baffled the police by leaving no clue behind.

Credit for unearthing the conspiracy goes to the Delhi Criminal Investigation Agency which was inaugurated two months ago.

Following a dacoity near Delhi, the Agency set itself to work and arrested a police constable of Kundan Singh, and, it is alleged, recovered from his house one maund of silver and one seer of gold ornaments. The rest was comparatively an easy affair, and to-day all the ringleaders are in custody and are being sent to Meerut to be tried there.

Meanwhile, the Delhi police are pushing forward their investigations and are confident of arresting the few remaining members of the gang who are still at large.

51ST "DICTATOR" OF SURAT ARRESTED

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(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 13.

The 51st Surat District "Dictator" with two others was arrested at Bulsar yesterday in connection with the celebration of "Dandi March Day." While they were distributing the Congress Patrika in the main Bazar, the police arrived and put them under arrest.

They have been detained in the Bulsar lock-up.

DEAD PRINCE "FREED"

Funeral Of Shan Prince

The funeral of the late Sawbwa of Mong Kung (Upper Burma) was remarkable for the observation of much old Shan ceremonial which is passing away. The young Chief who was only 29 years of age, and had served in the Burma Rifles during the Great War, was extremely popular. Much was hoped of him had he lived. Amongst those of his brother princes present at the obsequies were the Sawbwas of Mogaung, Mawnghwe, Lashka and Mong Pawn, and several Mysas who are Shan chiefs of lesser rank.

The deceased Sawbwa, Sao Noom, Mong, was buried beside his father Sao Hkun Mong, the coffin being drawn by hundreds of his subjects on a richly gilded chariot to which long ropes were attached.

At the place of burial food and drink were served after the Shan custom, after which the Five Precepts were pronounced by Buddhist priests—this being a solemn and splendid ceremonial. Finally, at the entrance of the vault, and before the coffin was lowered, an oration was delivered by Mr. Clague, the Commissioner of the Shan States.

"Sao Noom," he said, "We are gathered here to-day to pay our last respects to your memory. Your career at school and in the Army was full of promise. Your loving personality at all times led us to hope that you would long be spared to govern your State, whose interests you always placed before your own. Fate has decreed otherwise, and you have been called away in youth. As Commissioner of the Federated Shan States, I inform you that you are hereby released from all responsibilities connected with the State. Rest in peace and quietness. Sao administration of the Mong Kung Noom."

The late Sabwa is succeeded by his brother Sao Kyi.—"Statesman."

GIRLS DO THE PAYING.

The New Way At The Seaside

PORTHCAWL, (By Mail).

Young men no longer bring their girls on trips to Porthcawl—the girls bring them.

When they go to cinemas, dances, it is the girls who pay for the tickets.

The explanation is that the girls have work and the men have none. But not all the girls hold the purse strings, as I learned from a pretty typist who had a practical way of handling the matter.

"To avoid affronting my boy's feelings every time something has to be paid for," she explained, "I hand him the contents of my purse when leaving home and he doles out the coins as they are needed."

But the unattached girl who counts on a harmless seaside flirtation is having a dull time.

The young men who are on holiday have no money to lavish on her.

FOOD VALUE OF MILK

Effective Agent In Body Building

(BY B. M. KOTHARY.)

"The cow is a most wonderful laboratory. She takes the grasses of the pasture and the roughage of the field and converts them into the most perfect food for man. In that food there is a mysterious something which scientists have found essential to the highest health of the human race, which can be found nowhere else. Men have sought for centuries the fabled fountain of youth. The nearest approach to that fountain yet discovered is the udder of the cow."

Such is the significant testimony of a well-known medical man, Dr. Lowden of Illinios. The miraculous properties of the milk have secured such eloquent tributes that to doubt its usefulness in the service of mankind is to show one's utter ignorance of the very support of life. Milk has been accredited as the best and the most potent food with all the essentials of life-giving properties. Not a single type of food can stand a rival to it in the services that it does to the human system. Milk, to sum up in a word, is the elixir of life.

VALUABLE FOOD PRODUCT.

Milk has been recognized as one of the most valuable of food products ever since the existence of human kind on this earth. Its food-value can hardly be overestimated. It is not only remarkable for its high protein, carbohydrate and fat value, but it is very rich in indispensable mineral salts and vitamins. The composition of the cow's milk is more or less like this:—

(Protein 3.3 per cent.; Fat 4 per cent.; Carbohydrate 4.8 per cent.; Mineral Salts, etc. .8 per cent.; Water 87.1 per cent.

From the above data it is at once evident that it is a perfect food—not only for babies and invalids but for adults and youths. And certainly it is obvious that it so adequately fills the growth and health—requirements of the body that no article of food can compare in simplicity of structure and preparation and yet in effectiveness—with the fine, clear, pure, flagrant fresh milk.

EFFICACY OF MILK DIET.

Milk cannot only be used as an article of diet during one's illness but also during health. Of course, milk is recommended in nervous troubles, cases of general debility, alimentary disorders, renal or cardiac failure, asthma, rheumatism, appendicitis, inefficient circulation due to arteriosclerosis and liver trouble or diabetes; but yet its importance as a diet during the healthy state of mind and body has been realized in the recent past. Healthy people have been advised to practise pure milk-diet, and to their amazement they find that they have so precisely toned up to look smart, active, alert, energetic, rejuvenated and invigorated that they decide to live in this world with all the pleasures of life at their service.

RICH VITAMIN SUPPLY.

The recent discoveries that many diseases—so grave as to cause serious mental and physical deterioration and even death—arise as a result of deficiency of certain foods in the diet and have added another chapter of importance to the history of milk-use in the service of mankind. Milk has been found to be among the richest in vitamins of all foods. The presence of these vitamins in milk along with certain important mineral salts and ferments has gained for milk a position not to be achieved so easily by any other article of food—however rich it may be in its food value. Further the marvellous effect of milk in the efficiency of circulation and maintenance of normal reaction of the body fluids has brought it extra laurels. In fact, the value of milk as an article of diet cannot be better stated than in the words of Dr. Graham Lusk who states that "No family can afford to purchase a pound of meat until it has first bought at least three quarts of milk."

PASTEURISED MILK.

A few words about the milk diet regime will not be out of place here. The good, clean milk, unaltered in any way since coming from the cow—free from the addition of any preservative substances and untampered with in any respect is surely the best type of milk to be used. But since it is difficult to secure milk of this character—unless one lives in the country, pasteurized milk from some accredited firm is safest. The milk should not be boiled but only warmed so that the important vitamins are not destroyed. Of course, raw milk—if fresh is certainly more enjoyable than boiled milk. Addition of water to raw milk to impart flavour by aerating it is certainly advisable. The easy digestion along with the high food value of the milk involves a possibility of exclusive milk diet compatible with a life of energy and work; and in certain cases it has been successfully practised, without loss of weight or activity. The addition of fresh fruits and juices is certainly very valuable in cases where exclusive milk diet is practised to lead a normal life and to increase one's weight.

By following this plan of exclusive milk diet with combination of fruits, buttermilk, curds and other milk preparations like butter and others, the body can be purified, rejuvenated and restored to a very high degree of health. We have in milk, without doubt, the most powerfully effective of all agents for the growth of body, teeth and other organs; for the eradication of poisons, toxins, waste and unnatural elements of any nature and for removing all obstacles to the highest manifestation of vital force within the body.

CABINET MEMBER SUED

—:o:—

BREAKING OF PROMISES TO PARTY WORKER

Mr. Neville Chamberlain (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), the Marquis of Londonderry (Air Minister) and Viscount Castlereagh, M.P., were defendants in an action before Mr. Justice Acton and a special jury in the King's Bench Division in mail week.

Damages against them and certain officers of the Darlington Conservative and Unionist Association were claimed by Mr. George Shyvers, a political agent. He alleged failure to procure employment for him in accordance with the terms of a verbal agreement made on Nov. 1, 1928.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain was sued as president of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations and chairman of the Conservative and Unionist party, and Lord Londonderry as the president of the Northern Association of Unionist Agents. Lord Londonderry's private secretary Mr. C.M. Stopford, was also a defendant. At the material time Viscount Castlereagh was the prospective Conservative candidate for Darlington at the General Election in May, 1929.

CHAMBERLAIN.

Before opening the case to the jury, Mr. H.B. Hylton Foster, for Mr. Shyvers, referred to a certain amendment which, it was desired to make in the pleadings, and said that he could not contend there was any liability on the part of Mr. Chamberlain.

Judgment for Mr. Chamberlain with costs was accordingly entered.

Mr. Foster said that the story was one of promises made before an election and forgotten afterwards. In 1928 Mr. Shyvers was Unionist political agent for Darlington with a salary of £400 a year. In November he was promised that if he would give up that appointment he should be given other employment and be paid a similar salary until the General Election, and thereafter till a more remunerative appointment could be found for him.

It was contemplated that the Unionist party would be successful at the election, and there would be plenty of posts for Unionist agents afterwards. The election, however, proved a debacle from the Unionist point of view, and it was difficult to find jobs for Unionist agents.

AN ALLEGED PROMISE.

Nothing was done for Mr. Shyvers after the election, and he had not had any employment from defendants since then. He resigned his appointment at Darlington to take up a similar but smaller agency at Spennymoor upon a definite promise that after the election a better post would be found for him. His salary while at Spennymoor was paid by the Central Office.

The defence was a denial of any agreement to guarantee Mr. Shyvers employment as alleged, or that defendants authorised any such arrangement.

7,000 SEE "MATA HARI"

Huge Crowds At Capitol

"Mata Hari", which is the chief topic of discussion in Bombay, is the centre of attraction at the Capitol. Seven Thousand film-"fans" saw it on Saturday and Sunday. Through a "printer's devil" the advertisement in our morning issue gave the figure as 1,000 which should really be 7,000.

The "House Full" board went up at the Capitol on Saturday and Sunday at all shows and one can judge the interest the picture is creating from the fact that residents of Poona are coming to Bombay specially to see this picture. Capitol expects full houses all this week.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all
J9

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about Life Insurance for mere asking
J10

HOLIDAY RACING AT POONA

Lingfield Park Plate Sensation

OOTMAN'S SMASHING SUCCESS IN MULLINGAR PLATE

(BY DIRECT TELEPHONE)

POONA, Monday 15.

Three winning favourites in a lengthy programme of the events did not give backers an opportunity of recouping the losses of the previous Saturday.

The rain kept away, and the racing was not without sensation.

H. E. the Governor and H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur were among the distinguished visitors present.

Private Seal, badly beaten in the race for the Lingfield Park Plate, was awarded the prize on an objection which one understands was lodged at the instance of the Stewards.

A lengthy deliberation unduly prolonged the proceedings and Chabootra was disqualified outright the interference he caused being deemed serious enough to send him off the map altogether.

Ootman's success in the Mullingar Plate Division II was gained in the easiest possible manner. This son of Hurstwood is a speedy customer and was a cut above those with whom he competed yesterday. Owned by Major-General H. E. Douglas, he must be seen to advantage again. Hector and Monreale had a rare duel for the position of runner-up, the former securing the honour by a head.

In Division I Glowing Embers, ridden by W. T. Evans, accounted for the well favoured Vendor and the lightly weighted San San held Poor Bairn for minor honours.

In winning the Somerset Plate, Captain Desmond made it plain that he has no business to be in Class IV. The son of Captain Cuttle had Over and several others beaten for speed from flag fall and will score in a higher division.

Mr. Eve had a fine double through the medium of Blue Funnel and Funny Face. The former won the Koweit Plate, Division II-A beating Rushdi and Lamington and the latter showed a pleasing return to his best form when he trounced Kabaila and Wazir Pasha in no uncertain fashion. His was a popular success for he was the best backed in the field.

Mr. Abdulla Mana's Famous made Division II-B his own, beating Shinjar and Buick, the favourite in the process. To judge from his easy victory, he will be in the limelight again in spite of the penalty he has earned.

Arab Flag, Blue Star and Kummer came home in the order named in the Damascus Plate Division I. Mansufa, the favourite was a beaten horse a long way from home.

Khazzal Beg gave Mrs. Kasperkhan a well-earned success in Division II where Mumrih disappointed a big following.

Young Evans handled Nainitala in masterly fashion and robbed Rustom the favourite of victory. The winner is an useful sort, who must soon find promotion.

The details:—

2 P. M.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE
(Division I)

Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March, 1931, once 7lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. W. Bird's ARAB FLAG 8-11 Bowley 1
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's BLUE STAR 8-8 Malone 2
Mr. A. Lookmanji's KUMMER 8-8 Abdul Sattar 3
Mr. J. A. Wadia's ELHADI 8-4 Reylands 4

Also Ran:—

Yeman 8-13; Tara 8-10; Red Stone 8-10; Mu'mar 8-10; Mawsufa 8-9; Assian II 8-8; Khazza 8-8; Sweet Boy 8-4; Lahbeed 8-4; Prince 8-4; Jabalnoor 8-4; Dimin 8-4; Landlord 7-7; Fying Arab 7-7; Dariajung 7-7.

Did Not Run:—

Washington 8-8; Red Label 8-4; Nijris Beg 8-4; Thuboor 7-7.

THE RACE: From a good start Mawsufa showed the way to Assiant II, Elhadi, and Arab Flag Yeman was also prominent. Two furlongs from home Elhadi and Arab Flag were in the front line with Kummer and Blue Star close up. In the run home Blue Star looked a winner but Arab Flag under firm handling just secured the verdict after a stirring struggle.

Won by ½ length; neck ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 23 3/5.

Favourite: Mawsufa.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 101-8; Places Rs. 23-8; Rs. 32; and Rs. 41.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 47-8; Places Rs. 17; Rs. 13; and Rs. 18-8.

2-30 P. M.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE
(DIVISION II)

Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1931, once, 7lbs., twice 12lbs. oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14-0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mrs. M. R. Kasperkhan's KHAZAL BEG 8-8 Howell 1
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's COMMANDER 8-8 Khalil 2
Mr. Syed Mustapha's NUSSRAT PASHA 8-8 Reymolds 3
Mr. Mohsin bin Hassan's BEYRUT 8-10 O'neill 4

Also Ran:—

Salamat 9-3; Kayes 9-1; Misshan 8-13; Wafadar 8-10; Parvati 8-10; Sakran 8-8; Union Jack II 8-8; Talat 8-8; Afzal 8-4; Captain 8-4; Hurorih 8-2; Karkaz 7-12; Razwani 7-7; Rohinton 7-7; Hamdi 7-1.

Did Not Run:—

Addal 9-3; Rabwa 8-10; Poppy 8-10; Charcoal 8-10; Gazi 8-4.

THE RACE:—Union Jack was first out from the tapes with Wafadar Nasrat Pasha and Commander in chase. They went in this order until the third furlong when Commander forged ahead with Khazal Beg on his outside. Close home Khazal Beg challenged and went on to score comfortably.

Won by ½ length; 2½ length; neck.

Time: 1 min. 23 2/5.

Favourite: Mumrih.

Winner Trained by: S. M. Khemara.

Firt Tote paid win Rs. 54-8; Places Rs 17-8; 30-8; 25-8

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 8-8; 13; 12.

3 P. M.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE
(DIVISION III)

Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 4,00 Third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1931, 7 lbs. twice, 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs Allowance—Ponies, 14-0 hands and under 4lbs.

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's NAINITALA 8-4 W. Evans 1
Mr. A. Hoyt's RUSTOM 9-1 M. Hoyt 2
Mr. Diamon's TAJ SAUD 9-1 F. Malone 3
Mr. Dhunoon bin Yussuff's BAHIZ PASHA 8-11 Abdul Sattar 4

Also Ran:—

Nasrat Beg 9-8; Sa'ami 9-6; Sheik 9-3; Salma 9-3; British Lion 9-3; Bangalore 9-3; Prince Royal 9-3; Al Capone 9-2; John Bull 9-1; Lightfoot 9-1; Kafour 8-11; Silver Mine 8-10; Saint Fortunat 8-8.

Did Not Run:—

Amar 9-3; Capitol 9-1; Quinze 9-1; Bill Agil 8-10; Mujalli 8-6; Murjan 7-12.

The Race:—Bangalore failed to get away with the rest. Taj Saud made play from Nainital. Bahiz Pasha and Rustom. This order was unchanged until the turn for home where Nainitala drew out and successfully resisted the hot challenge of Rustom. Taj Saud filled the minor placing.

Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths; ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 23 4/5 secs.

Winner Trained by: Kisha Bapu.

Favourite: Rustom.

1st Tote Paid: Rs. 118; Places Rs. 35-8; 15; 21/-.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 69/8; Places Rs. 16-8; 7/-; 9/8.

3-30 P. M.

THE KOWEIT PLATE
(DIVISION II-B)

Distance—7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000; Second. Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Haji Abdulla Mana's FAMOUS 7-6 S. Black 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's SHINIAR 7-10 Selby 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's BUICK 8-6 Reynolds 3
Mr. S. N. Daruwalla's SA'EE 8-4 Obaid 4

Also Ran:—

Molly King 9-0; Prince Charlie 9-0; Anchor 8-13; Le Touquet 8-6; Shaiban 8-9; Orange Prince 8-9; Aasuf 8-8; Blotting Kagaz 8-7; Hayar 8-3; Muñaisin 8-2; Mascat 8-0; Asian Beg 7-12; Badruzaman 7-12; Hakim Pasha 7-11; Chabookchi 7-5.

Did Not Run:—

Sanjakdar 8-5; Waalim 7-10.

THE RACE:—Orange Prince whipped round at the barrier Famous was quick into his stride with Muhasin, Molly King and Hayar in close pursuit. Shaiban and Buick were always handy. Muhasin, Molly King and Hayar fell away at the turn leaving Famous and Shiniar to contest the issue. The former easily resisted the challenge of Shiniar, Buick kept Sa'ee out third place.

Won by 1-1/4 lengths; 2 lengths; and Rs. 38, Rs. 72/8 and Rs. 25/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 41-8 for win; and Rs. 13/8, Rs. 25/8 and Rs. 13/8 for places.

4 P. M.

THE SOMERSET PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. Higgins's CAPTAIN DESMOND 8-4 Selby 1
Mr. Eve's OVER 8-5 C. Hoyt 2
Mr. W. Bird's CLAIRETTE 9-4 Bowley 3
Mr. B. R. Marrot's FASHION 8-11 A. Clarke 4

Also Ran:—

The Fastnet 9-7, Spion Hill 9-0, Keep Moving 7-9, Royal Ace 8-13, Heremia 8-12, Captain Hardy 8-10, Valicare 8-9, Knight Crusader 8-7, Orlebar 8-5, Crinoline 7-9, RosenanteII 7-4.

Did Not Run:—

Pam 9-1, Cryptogram 8-13, Away 8-12, Glenbuck 8-9, Highland Bride 8-8, Johnnie Walker 7-8, Craneur 8-6, Devaka 7-10.

The RACE:—Over cracked the pace from the Fast-Net and Captain Desmond, the rest being strung out. Nearing the turn Captain Desmond assumed charge and increased his advantage to win as he liked from Over. Clairette and Fashion contested the minor placing, finishing in the order named.

Won by: 1 length; 3 lengths; 1½ lengths

Time: 1 m. 15 3/5 secs.

Favourite: Over.

Winner Trained by: Mr. A. Higgins

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 67; Places Rs. 18; 13-8; 18-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 31; Places Rs. 10-8; 7; 10-8.

4-30 P. M.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.
(Division II).

Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Major General H. E. M. Douglas's OOTMAN 7-9 Walker 1
Mr. Kelso's HECTOR 8-13 Hardinge 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's MONREALE 8-2 A. Clarke 3
Mr. A. Lookmanji's POLAND 9-0 Dillon 4

Also Ran:—

Zorawar 9-0, Eastern Bloom 8-8, Vesington Planet 8-7, Love and Money 8-6, Lochmore 8-5, Silverite 7-13, Dios 7-10, Kirkoswald 7-10, Royal Portrait 7-10, Avalon 7-9, Prince Arthur 7-5.

Did Not Run:—

Michette 8-5, Essexbrook 7-10.

THE RACE:—Kirkoswald was slowly away Ootman hit the front early. Hector Royal Portrait next in order with Silverite and Dios also well up. Ootman and head.

Time:—1 min. 38-1/5 secs.

Favourite:—Buick.

First tote paid Rs. 144/8 for win; was never headed and won pulling up from Hector who just kept Monreale at bay for position of runner up.

Won by: 3 lengths; Head 1½

Time: 1 min. 15 4/5 secs.

Favourite: Ootma

Winner Trained by: J. Robinson.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 26; Places Rs. 15; 23-8; Rs. 20.

Second Tote paid win Rs. 11; Rs. 7, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

5 P. M.

THE KOWEIT PLATE
(Division II-A).

Distance—7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Eve's BLUE FUNNEL 8-10 Brace 1
Mr. U. G. Rangilla's RUSHDI 8-13 Ahmed Ali 2
Mr. Syed bin Oomar's LAMINGTON 8-12 Thomson 3
Mr. A. Lookmanji's MISYER 7-11 Dillon 4

Also Ran:—

Mushoor 9-0, Gurji Beg 8-13, Majid Beg 8-13, Orient 8-3, Million Dollar 8-6, Al Natiq 8-5, Shali 8-1, Rolls Royce 8-4, Watchmaker 8-3, Mansfield 8-1, Jaibala 8-13, Tennyson 7-12, Wydya Beg 7-12, Delhi 7-8, Nobility 7-15.

Did Not Run:—

Square Deal 8-9, Ambassador 7-12, Azroom 7-9, Munsoor 7-7.

THE RACE: Majid Beg was left. Mansfield was first out with Gurji Beg, Rushdi and Blue Funnel following in order named Two furlongs from home Mansfield worked his way to the front and won exciting race from Rushdi by a neck. Lamington kept his head in front of Misyer.

Won by neck; 2 lengths and head.

Time:—1 min. 38-1/5 secs.

Favourite:—Al Natiq.

Winner Trained by: C. Jennings.

First tote paid Rs. 50 for win; and Rs. 69½; Rs. 181, and Rs. 68 for places.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 21 Places Rs. 30; Rs. 80; Rs. 36-8.

5-30 P. M.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE.

Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong. Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500 third Rs. 750. A Handicap fo Horses in Class II.

Mr. Oscott's PRIVATE SEAL 8-5 Peck 1
Mr. M. R. Patel's EAGLE'S PREY 7-9 A. Clark 2
Mr. Kelso's PHARE 9-0 Harding 3
Mr. Gem's CHABOOTRA 8-0 Davidson 4

Also Ran:—

Romanesco 9-0, Chivalresque 8-9, Shell Parade 8-4, Black Jes 8-3, Financier 8-1, Avanti 8-1 Conciliator 7-13, Sweet Potato 7-13, Irish Right 7-13, Rare Win 7-11.

Did Not Run:—

Restoration 8-5, Thaxted 8-2.

THE RACE:— Chivalresque jumped to the front with Romanesco. Black Jest Private Seal and Eagle's Prey in chase. Chivalresque and Black Jest fell away past the half mile and left Chabootra and Private Seal to contest the final issue. The former won with something to spare but was subsequently disqualified on an objection for crossing.

Chabootra won the race, but an objection was made for crossing which after enquiry was upheld; the race being awarded to Private Seal; Eagle's Prey and Phare filling the remaining places. Chabootra was disqualified outright.

Won by:—½ length; 2 length. Time 1-57 sec.

Winner Trained by: J. E. Malone.

First tote paid Rs. 21 for win; and Rs. 12½, Rs. 22 and Rs. 56½ for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10/8 for win; and Rs. 7, Rs. 13 and Rs. 22 for places.

6 P. M.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.
(Division I).

Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. G. L. Lyons's GLOWING EMBERS 8-0 W. Evens 1
Mr. Eve's VENDOR 8-3 J. W Brace 2
Mrs. S. Goldsmith's SAN SAN 7-7 A. Clark 3
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's POOR BAIRN 8-9 Kirby 4

Also Ran:—

Serviette 8-11, The Stiff 8-10, Follow Me 8-10, Inquisitor 7-3, Shri Ganesh 8-5, Woven 7-10, Knockdon 7-6, The Mint 8-2, Mountain Dancer 8-1, Dandy Brush 7-10, Hue and Cry 7-8.

Did Not Run:—

Lovely One 9-0, Little Rock 8-7, Knight's Adventure 8-2.

The Race:—From a good start Poor Bairn took charge with Vendor next. The Mint and The Stiff were early prominent. They raced long in this order until the turn where Glowing Embers came through the field and joined Vendor. In a nice race home Glowing Embers secured the verdict from Vendor. San San was third and Poor Bairn fourth.

Won by ½ length, ½ length and neck.

Time:—1 min. 15-1/5 secs.

Favourite:—Vendor Bracker.

Winner Trained by: W. E. Evans.

First Tote Paid: Rs. 89-8 for win and Rs. 30/8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 67 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 79 for win; and Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 28 for places.

6-30 P. M.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.
(Division I).

Distance—7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Eve's FUNNY FACE 8-5 C. Hoyt 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA 7-4 Davison 2
Mr. Arnold's WAZIR PASHA 7-13 Leeson 3
Mr. King's BLACK KING 7-12 S. Black 4

Also Ran:—

Amij 9-7, Shahana 9-2, Yawir Awar 9-1, Vershan 9-0, Pasha 8-12, Ihansuzzaman 8-9, Al Hamil 8-6, Khumayssa 8-5, Sunspot 7-12, Faithful II 7-6, Young Awar 7-4, Injeman II 7-4, Sannam 7-3.

Did Not Run:—

Riyad II 9-2, Royalty 7-7, Garibaldi 7-4.

Won by 2 lengths; 2½ lengths and short head.

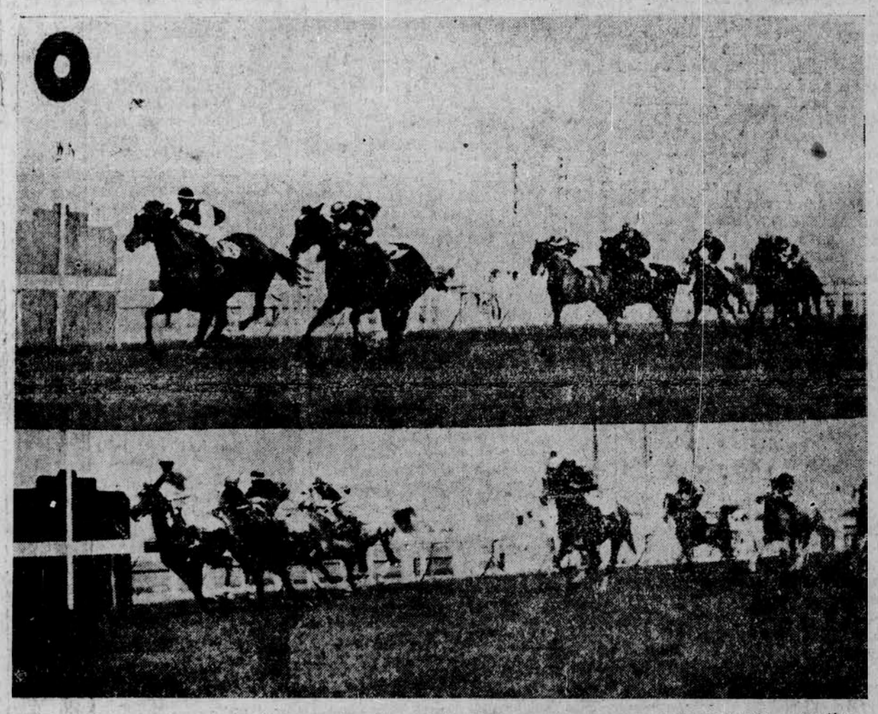
Time:—2 mins,. 37 secs.

Favourite: Funny Face.

Winner Trained by: A. Hoyt.

First tote paid Rs. 35/8 for win; and Rs. 16/8, Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 28/8 for places.

Second Tote win Rs. 16 1|2. Place Rs. 8 1|2, 20 1|2, 17.



The most popular win on the opening day of the Poona racing season, last Saturday, was the victory (top) of Mr. Santidas Askuran's newly imported Australian mare Elnga in the Epsom Plate by a neck from Farimage. Mr. M. M. Talib's Noomass gave the first surprise of the day by winning (bottom) the first event at 30 to 1 odds.

REMAIN WITH IN HINDU FOLD & FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS

Mr. Thaware's Plea For Unity At Nagpur Harijan Conference

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

The Third Session of the Depressed Classes Conference, Nagpur Division, was held on Saturday at Shiwapur, Mr. G. M. Thaware presiding.

Mr. Thaware advised the gathering to remain within the Hindu feld to fight for their rights by non-violent means, and appreciated the efforts made by caste Hindus to remove untouchability. Continuing, the speaker urged them to join the labour movement and capture the unions by driving away outsiders. Advocating the system of joint electorates the president criticised Dr. Ambedkar for having entered into the Minority Pact in London, and deplored the division amongst them on the electorate issue. Concluding his speech, the president appealed for unity among depressed classes.

SUPPORT FOR BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

The Conference supported the resolutions of the recent session of the All India Depressed Classes Conference at Bombay, reiterated loyalty and allegiance to British Throne, and also urged the Government to reserve 25 per cent of the seats for depressed classes.

BLACK FLAG PROCESSION

A procession of the depressed classes bearing black flags paraded the main streets last evening at the termination of a meeting at which resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Bombay Conference of July 10 and lamenting the death of Sudama who died as a result of fight between two sections there.—A. P.

ARMED TRAIN DACOITY AT DACCA AGAIN!

—:o:—

Rs. 8,000 Looted At Point Of Revolver

DACCA, August 15.

An armed train dacoity was committed early this morning and about Rs. 8,000 were looted from a passenger by five youths.

The alleged assailants, who were co-passengers of the victim, demanded money from him at the point of the revolver shortly after the train had left Dacca and was proceeding towards Tejgaon. When the money had passed hands, the youths pulled the communication cord and before the train came to a stop, jumped out and fled.

The victim was Narendra Chandra Banikya, belonging to Brahmanbaria, Tippera, and was returning from Dacca with proceeds of sale of gold.—A.P.

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug 12.
(By Mail).

It is understood that the next session of the Hyderabad Legislative Council will be held in the month of October (Azur) when the final consideration of the Hindu Widow Re-marriage Bill among other business will come up for disposal. It is also understood that representatives of the Press will for the first time be permitted to attend.—A. P.

2687 Arrests In Kaira

(From A Correspondent.)
KAIRA, Aug. 13.

The total number of persons arrested in connection with civil disobedience from January to July 1932 is 2687.

The total number of persons convicted in the same connection is 912.

Civil Disobedience Arrests And Convictions

CUTTACK, Aug. 10.
(By Mail).

Several persons were arrested here for picketing foreign cloth shops.

Two persons were arrested yesterday for attempting to remove the Union Jack from the top of the Collectorate Building at Puri, and several others were arrested for trespassing into the Court room.

Seven persons were arrested for leading a procession.

Two persons, who were arrested on the "Flag Day," have been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonuent each.

The "Puri Swaraj Ashram" has been declared unlawful and is now being guarded by armed police.—A. P.

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